PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,528—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,895	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

[illegible] COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 42, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd February, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd February calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th February, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 1st February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 5th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA. TANGA. DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal Use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
„ „ „ „	per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	per doz.	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY bottled in France for Treacher and Co.	per doz.	24 0	27 2

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH PROVISIONS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Filet de Soles.	Pieds De Monton.
Filet de Turbot.	Vean Braise.
Sardines Sansaretes.	Perdrix Sans Truffles.
Epinardos.	Becasses San Truffes.
Thon Manine a L' Huile.	Bicassine San Truffes.
Choux De Bruxelles.	Artichauts Entiers.
Anguilles En Matelotte.	Asperges Entiers.
Pieds D' Esperges.	Royans a la Bordelaise.
Pelit De Vian.	Anchovies a la Huile.
Pelit Pois Fins Au Beuvre.	Anchovies a la Olive.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1 12 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 8 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 4 0
ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 0 0
PEKOE	per lb.	0 14 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0 12 0
SOUCHONG	„	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT PRICES OF HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

IMPORTANT.—All Prices quoted in this List are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. To suit the convenience of those unable to pay Cash on delivery, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are open to receive monthly instalments.

LADIES' MACHINES.—

The "Premier" Helical Royal		Rs. 450
The "Premier" Helical Model	"G"	„ 400
The "Premier" Helical Model	"R"	„ 330
The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo		„ 300
The "Premier" Helical Girls	"N"	„ 265
The "Premier" Helical Tricycle		„ 575

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES.—

The "Premier" Helical Model	"Z"	Rs. 450
The "Premier" Helical "Polo"		„ 450
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer	"O"	„ 400
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer		„ 400
The "Premier" Helical Roadster	"P"	„ 400
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer	"R"	„ 330
The "Premier" Helical Roadster	"S"	„ 330
The "Premier" Weldless Kangaroo		„ 275
The "Premier" Helical Youths'	"M"	„ 250
The "Premier" Helical Tricycle		„ 560
The "Premier" Helical Tandem (2 Gents)		„ 750
The "Premier" Helical Tandem (Gent & Lady)		„ 780

All the above machines are fitted with DUNLOP TYRES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GINS.

		Rs. a.
GIN, "DRY"	per doz. bots.	25 0
GIN, "OLD TOM"	„	25 0
HOLLANDS, "DeKUYPER'S"—Finest Geneva, bottled in India.	„	27 0

RUMS.

		Rs. a.
"FINE OLD JAMAICA"	per doz. bots.	28 8
"FINE OLD JAMAICA PINE-APPLE"	„	33 0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS. NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842).

I BEG to call the attention of Buyers to the fact that I have adopted a group of 3 STARS

TRADE MARK.

as a new TRADE MARK—which will, in future, be placed on every bottle of HUSCHKE'S EAU DE COLOGNE as a proof of genuineness.

FERD. MULHENS, No. 4711, Cologne.
Sole Manufacturer.

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House; and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR OF "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LEWIS CARROLL (Rev. C. L. Dodgson). By S. D. COLLINGWOOD. Over 80 Illustrations. Rs. 5-10.

AMONG THE MAN-EATERS.

THROUGH NEW GUINEA AND OTHER CANNIBAL COUNTRIES. By Captain H. CAYLEY-WEBSTER. With Map, 100 Illustrations, chiefly from Photographs, taken by the Author, and Photogravure Frontispiece. Rs. 10-0.

THE HIGHEST PEAK IN EUROPE.

THE ANNALS OF MONT BLANC: A Monograph. By C. E. MATHEWS, sometime President of the Alpine Club. With Map. 6 Photogravures, and many other Illustrations and Facsimiles. Rs. 18-8.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

TRAVELS AND POLITICS IN THE NEAR EAST. By WILLIAM MILLER, Author of "The Balkans." With 100 Illustrations and a Map. Rs. 15-12.

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY, M.P.

MODERN ENGLAND, Vol. I,—To the Reform Bill. By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P. (A New Volume of "The Nation Series.") Many Illustrations, Rs. 3-12.

AMERICA'S NEW CONQUEST.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO, with the Other Islands of the West Indies, 160 Illustrations and Maps. Rs. 12-0.

A standard work by a well-known expert, dealing with the life, characteristics and government of the people.

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES.

SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Under the distinguished patronage
and in presence of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 31st JAN.,
AND TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 1st FEB.

ADMISSION:
Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets may be had and seats reserved at the Tent from 8 A. M.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM, THE INIMITABLE CARD CONJURER and COURT MAGICIAN

ON TOUR IN INDIA,
will give a series of public performances in
BOMBAY
DURING THE WEEK,
FEB. 6TH TO FEB 11TH.

MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
On THREE Several Occasions
at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE and BALMORAL,
and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times
TO PERFORM BEFORE
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

F. H. S. MEREWETHER,
Mr. BERTRAM'S Business Manager,
care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

For further particulars and announcements see later advertisements.

PRESSMEN.

WANTED FOUR COMPETENT PRESSMEN.—Permanent employment.—Apply to "the SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRESS, N. W. P. and Oudh, Allahabad."

NOTICE.

LADIES ATTENDING the PURDAH PARTY at Major STANLEY SMITH'S BUNGALOW, on Dongarsi Road, on the EVENING of TUESDAY, the 31st instant, are requested to direct their coachmen to DRIVE DOWN by HARKNESS ROAD.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 28th January, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, befor the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at law rates, and to parts of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Burnt Cotton, Grain and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G I P Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of Unclaimed Goods, burnt cotton in bales, grain and other sweepings, waste paper, old records, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-8. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, 6. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 25, Hornby Row.

TENTS FOR SALE.—Jubbulpore Hill tent 12 ft. by 12 ft., and Sleeping Pal 8 ft. by 8 ft., with bath-rooms almost new. Also Kabul Pal Apply to "A B C," care of this Paper.

DRESS SHIRTS—Our well-known make. Six for Rs. 30, 36. and 42. Made to Order. Fashionable Collars in all the leading Shapes. ASQUITH & LORD, Shirt Specialists.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-6, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case, at Bandora.

DEOLALI, a large BUNGALOW to LET, best site, a rich garden, fully furnished, thrice engaged by H. H. the Gaekwar, Rent exceedingly moderate, Apply H. N. LORD, Matheran, or A. N. LORD, 1st Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street,—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

WANTED RALLI CART in Good condition, with rubber tyres, suitable for horse 14-2. Reply to Dr. DEANE, B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, Fort.

WANTED for a local Mill an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER to take up the duties of Mill Manager. Apply stating terms and qualifications regarding previous experience. Apply to No. "282," care of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, a RETOUCHER ACCUSTOMED to first-class work only, Please apply with specimens to the MANAGER, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intena, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description, Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels, and Old Combs, renewed, Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL ALUMINIUM and CANADIAN GOLD CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency usiness. 1. Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance. but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera. and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle, Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises. Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

A ROLL OF HONOUR.

MEN AND WOMEN distinguished in every field of activity, were engaged in the task of preparing the Ninth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, of which "The Times now offers its Reprint, and a complete list of their names is no bad substitute for a roll of honour in contemporary letters and science.

The "Saturday Review," commenting on Sir Archibald Geikie's Birmingham address on "Science in Education," used the other day these words:—

> "Sir Archibald Geikie urged upon science students to cultivate the humanities, not merely as a source of consolation and refreshment, but for two reasons of a more utilitarian kind. 'Men who had been too exclusively trained in science or were too much absorbed in its pursuits were not always the most agreeable members of society. Furthermore, the 'comparative neglect of the literary side of education by many men of science was conspicuously seen in their literary style.' The arrogance of the narrow-minded man of science can be quite as objectionable as the preciosity of the literary prig. But as for the question of style, we can hardly think of a single really eminent man of science of this generation who leaves much to be desired. Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. A. R. Wallace, Sir Robert Ball, and Sir Archibald Geikie himself are all admirably lucid writers or speakers. Specialists, however, and perhaps electricians most of all, come under Sir Archibald's condemnation"

The "Saturday Review, " in this passage, selects the names of five eminent men of science who can write lucidly, five names associated with the best work of the day. Every one of these five men contributed to, the Ninth Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Here are the names of some of the articles they wrote:—

LORD KELVIN : Elasticity, Heat.
ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE : Distribution, Acclimatization.
LORD RAYLEIGH : Optics, Wave Theory.
SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE : Vesuvius, Geography (Physical), Geology. James Hutton. Murchison Scotland (Geology).
SIR ROBERT BALL : Gravitation, Measurement. Nebular Theory.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is not a mere aid to memory, to be hastily consulted in moments of emergency; it is not only the greatest of works of reference, but it is a library in itself, a collection of admirable treatises upon all conceivable subjects. Even the most recondite branches of learning are treated without a trace of pedantry. The volumes are eminently readable.

Not only men of learning: scholars, divines, masters of science and philosophy; but also men of action, statesmen, soldiers and sailors, financiers, jurists and surgeons, artists and engineers, manufacturers sportsmen and travellers have contributed to the pages of this most comprehensive library of reference.

To the casual inquirer it presents all the advantages which a library of a thousand chosen volumes yields to the trained scholar who is thoroughly acquainted with each of the thousand. It may indeed be said to be the essence of all books, ancient and modern, prepared for convenient use.

Yet the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is not dry and repellent; many of the most popular novelists and essayists of the day are among its contributors, and such names as those of Mrs. Humphry Ward, Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Lang, Mr. Dobson are in themselves the best evidence of its literary charm.

TEMPORARY PRICES FOR THE 25 VOLUMES.

DELIVERED IN BOMBAY, CARRIAGE PAID.

Sufficient provision will be made for the filling of Orders promptly posted; but applicants who hesitate may find that the number of sets sent to India has been exhausted, and that the offer has been withdrawn without further notice.

CLOTH BINDING	15 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of Rs. 20 each, or, if CASH IN FULL accompanies the order, Rs. 275, [Publishers price for this style of binding, £37.]
HALF MOROCCO	18 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of Rs. 20 each, or, if CASH IN FULL accompanies the order, Rs. 330. [Publisher's price for this style of binding, £45.]
FULL MOROCCO	25 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of Rs. 20 each, or, if CASH IN FULL accompanies the order, Rs. 450. [Publisher's price for this style of binding, £65.]

NOTE.—The Cloth binding sold for Rs. 275 is of the same quality as that sold by the Publishers at £37, and is as strong as a cloth binding can be. But it can be recommended only to purchasers who feel obliged to take the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in that form or not at all. The size and weight of the volumes, and the permanent value of the work, alike call for a solid Half Morocco binding; and if the price of the Full Morocco is within the purchaser's means, it makes a splendid addition to the equipment of a handsome house.

Rs. 20 to be sent with order, nothing more to be paid until the 25 volumes have been delivered, all at one time, to the purchaser.

FROM A to Z, all the 25 volumes, all the 22,000 pages, are at the subscriber's service from the start, the tedious and inconvenient process of receiving one volume at a time is avoided.

THE PAYMENTS are to be made in driblets, but the pleasure and profit to be derived from the possession of the work are to be enjoyed before the second payment has been made.

THE SUBSCRIBER is not bothered with odd volumes, the great library in its entirety is at his disposal when but one payment has been made.

ORDER FORM.

If the purchaser sends a cheque for the full amount of the Cash Price shown above, no order form need be used The form which follows is for the use of those who prefer to make monthly payments. Cheques should be drawn to the order of the National Bank of India, Ld., and sent to the office of "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

To THE MANAGER, "THE TIMES," (LONDON).

Date ____________________

I enclose Rs. 20. Please send me the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (9th Edition) bound in { Cloth, price Rs. 300. / Half-Morocco, price Rs. 360. / Full-Morocco, price Rs. 500. } [*Strike out two of these lines.*]

the remainder of which sum I agree to pay you, or any one you may appoint, at the rate of Rs. 20 per month, my next payment upon delivery of the complete 25 volumes, and my succeeding payments on the corresponding day of each month following. (Until such payments are complete, I engage that the volumes remain your property, and shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that, if owing to unforeseen circumstances, of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered, the return of this deposit of Rs. 20 to me shall cancel this agreement.)

[*Signed*] ____________________

[*Address*] ____________________

If books are to be delivered elsewhere than in Bombay the purchaser should add here the name of the carrier in Bombay to whom delivery is to be made. Beyond Bombay carriage will be at purchaser's cost.

____

Key: [27 E. C.]

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to the

OFFICE IN BOMBAY, 53, ESPLANADE ROAD.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO., SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

J. RATILAL & Co., TOBACCONISTS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
408, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—63, Canning Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........	"	10,508,008
RESERVE FUND	"	6,960,669

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED in the Gwalior State, a FEW FEMALE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools, with knowledge of Urdu, Hindi, or Marathi, and ordinary school subjects, besides Needlework, etc. Salaries from Rs. 20 and upwards, according to extent of previous experience, qualifications and posts available. Applications accompanied by certificates and particulars regarding candidate to be addressed

TO THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF EDUCATION,
Gwalior State, Gwalior.

TO LET.

No. 5, QUEEN'S GURDEN ROAD, POONA,
1st FEBRUARY to 15th MAY, 99.

A LARGE and commodious BUNGALOW with stables, servants, quarters. Terms moderate.

apply to "D"
Care of Deccan Herald Poona.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold, Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel, Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sirrup with folding sides, folders and Globes, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............ £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
28, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE. LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully evised up to the day of going to Press. special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th February	1899.	
Do	4th	March	do
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

MOONJ MATTINGS of all description from 6 to 12 annas per square yard. Billiard Mats, Carpets cotton and woollen, Durries, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Towels (Regimental and others). Tents of all description manufactured to order.
For patterns and Rates apply to :—
SUPDT., CENTRAL JAIL,
Fatehgarh, N.-W. P.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 2,50,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 25 and 26 of the Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th January, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 11th of March, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 7th April, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 16th January, 1899.

NOTICE.
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,
INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 28th February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March 1900.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

HARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N. W. Railway,

Samastipur, 18th January, 1899.

SUIT NO. 9 OF 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

MARY ELIZA BOWMAN at present residing at No.—, Chowringhee Road in the Town of Calcutta ....Petitioner.

AND

PERCY BRIDGES BOWMAN whose place of residence is at present unknown and whose last known place of residence was at the Temperance Boarding House No. 10 Weston's Lane in the Town of Calcutta ....Respondents

BY A DECREE in the above Suit dated the 7th of September 1898. It was ordered and decreed that the marriage between the said Petitioner and the Respondent be dissolved unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary within six months from the date thereof, and it was further ordered and decreed that the Petitioner shall have the custody of the person of Percy Algernon St. George Bowman the infant son of the said marriage and that the Respondent do pay to the Petitioner her taxed costs of this suit with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of taxation until realization.

WATKINS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Calcutta, 10th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District, as follows,—

1. Road Toll for one year from 1st April 1899, to 31st March 1900.
2. Ferry Toll for one year from 1st April 1899, to 31st March 1900.

A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola in Taluka Igatpuri should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a Currency or Promissory Note of Rs. 1,000 or a receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury and a separate tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note for Rs. 10 or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., Madras time, on the 24th February, 1899.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector of Nasik.

Camp Chandor, 24th January, 1899.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY FOR GOODS TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA VIA KOLA AND TO CUTTACK AND EAST COAST RAILWAY VIA BARANG.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY EXTENSIONS to Calcutta via Kola and to Cuttack and Southern India are now opened for the carriage of all classes of goods.

The opening of these extensions makes a junction at Barang with the East Coast Railway and connects Orissa, Madras and Calcutta with the Central Provinces and the N. W. Provinces, and Berars by a direct Railway route, cheaper and shorter than has hitherto existed.

The following are the new routes offered to the carriage of goods :—

From Orissa via Khargpur and Sini, to Kutni and via to the N. W. Provinces.
From Orissa via Khargpur and Sini, to Nagpur and via and the Western side of India.
From Orissa to Calcutta via Kola.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and to Kutni and via and Nagpur and via.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to Calcutta via Kola.
From Madras and Stations on the Madras Railway and connected lines to Calcutta via Kola and all Stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and via.

The opening for Passenger Traffic will take place some time in February, the date of which will be duly notified.

For further information apply to Traffic Manager, Nagpore, District Traffic Superintendents, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chakardharpore and Khargpur, all Station Masters, B. N. Railway and Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 21st January, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, BARONET, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property.—All persons, therefore, claiming to have any right, title or interest therein by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned, at their office, at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. c-1 Collector's New No. c-8 16686, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3-c 9564, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A ward No. 511, street No. 6, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of 1st Pasta Lane at Colaba, in the Registration sub-district and the city of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by properties belonging to Balajee Pandurang and others, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Dharamsey Lukmidas, now of Cooverjee Liladhur, on or towards the North by the 1st Pasta Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South partly by the property of Manroopgir Revagir, and partly by the property of the said Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and are now vacant.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water 1-36m., 1-56s. Low water, 7-42m., 7-33s.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

POLO.—There will a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Simla entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Ellora yesterday. The s. s. Henry Bolckow left the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Hoechsemer yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Mozaffari, Peshawar and Melphomene entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Turboj yesterday. The s.s. Bormida left the dock on Saturday.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—Krishnabai, a blind mendicant woman, aged fifty years, was found dead at Trimbuck street on Saturday morning. The District medical officer examined the body, and buted the death to starvation. A report was made to the coroner, who ordered the body to be dispose of.

HIGH COURT.—Owing to the serious illness of Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice, and the indisposition of Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, there has been only one court, that of Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Original Side of the High Court. Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton form the second court on the Appellate Side.

LOST AT THE RACES.—Mr. J Hutchins, a book-maker residing at Watson's Hotel, has reported to the Police that he lost at the races on Saturday last from the breast pocket of the coat he was wearing a pocket book, containing currency notes amounting to Rs. 2,000 and a five pound note. The numbers of the missing notes are not known.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu Mombassa, Zanzibar, Darasalam, Ibo, and Chinde per extra s.s. Seindia will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st instant.—Mails for Porbander and C. Mandvi per extra s.s. Amra will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a-m. on Thursday the 2nd February.—Mails for Mauritius Tamatave and Reunion per extra s.s. Uganda via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 3rd February.

BURGLARY AT DE SOUZA STREET.—Gopalji Ruttonsey, a Hindu, residing on the second storey of a house at De Souza street, has made a report to the police, that during his absence at a wedding party on Sunday night, his room was entered through a window from which a bar has been missing since some time, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 404 were stolen from a cupboard. The cupboard was forced open and gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 283 were found strewn about the floor. The police enquiries are in progress.

DOUBTFUL POSSESSION.—Munji Khetsey, a Hindu residing in a room on the ground floor of a chaw on Parel Road, reported to the police at 7 p.m., on Saturday, the theft of a leather bag containing three currency for Rs. 50 each and several other currency notes for Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 each of the amount of Rs. 70 or Rs. 80, and four Government promissory notes for Rs. 100 each from a steel trunk, the lock of which was intact. The police inquiries show that the complainant last saw the property at 8 p.m., on the 26th instant, when he locked up the trunk and placed the key under his pillow, before going to bed. On the following morning complainant wanted some money out of trunk but as he could not find the key, he did not trouble about it until 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, when he broke open the box and found the property missing. The numbers of the currency notes or of the Government Promissory notes are not known to the complainant, who appears to be a man of weak intellect.

ANJUMAN-I-MAINUL ISLAM BOMBAY.—A largely attended meeting of Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the above Anjuman on Sunday night the 29th instant at Huzra Street, Nagpada, when the "Khatum-i-Koran" ceremony was performed by the members of the Anjuman. The premises of the Anjuman were artistically decorated with argins and oil batties on a grand scale. Among those present were Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmal, Maulvi Nizami, Mia Goolam Rassool, Syed Ebrahim Saheb, Mahomed Zardost, Shaik Fuckroodin, Ramzani Bhai, Kazi Abdool Hamid, Kazi Syed Osman Saheb, Shaik Bolan, Mr. Syed Hassan and many others. The ceremony of "Holy Koran Shariff" commenced with the reading of it at 9-30 and it was over by midnight. The Khat-i Koran ceremony was performed by Mr. Syed Osman Kazi in a suitable manner several Kazis (Koran readers) reciting passages from the Koran Shariff in an impressive manner. A lad of 11 years (Fakir Mahomed) read a chapter from the Holy Koran and drew appreciative remarks from the audience. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Mia Goolam Rassool and Goolam Hoossein Haji Mia for the keen interest they manifested in the management of the Anjuman and for organizing this gathering. After light refreshments the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—About half past 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, while an up local passenger train was proceeding from the Parel Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the Mahaluxmi Station, the braksman in charge of the train noticed a Hindu man standing outside the wire-fencing on the east side, about ten or fifteen paces north of the Haines Road Level-Crossing. The man did not seem to take any notice of the approaching train, for he walked through the fencing on to the up line in front of the engine, and was knocked down and run over. The brakesman shouted out to the engine driver and the latter stopped the train, before it reached Mahaluxmi Station. Both the driver and the brakesman got down and went to deceased, the whole of his right thigh and leg were crushed. He was unconscious, but life was not extinct. The driver placed the man on one side of the line and then proceeded with his train to the Mahaluxmi Station. The railway police were informed at the latter place, and the man was subsequently brought to Grant Road Station, whence he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. He died in the hospital on the following day. Deceased when seen by the brakesman was dressed only in a lungoti. The information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr Allan F. Turner the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of the deceased. The brakesman stated the when he first noticed the man, he was only five or six paces away from the engine and consequently the train could not be stopped in time. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUNDS.
THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

A RESOLUTION is published regarding the Railway Provident Funds. It states that the Government of India have had under consideration the various suggestions and representations which have been made in connection with the depreciation of the deposits of subscribers to the Provident Funds of State and companies' lines resulting from the fall in exchange. They have also noticed the inadequacy in many cases of the funds as at present constituted to fulfil the purposes for which they were instituted, and have discussed the question of suitable remedies. The conclusions arrived at were :—That it was desirable and reasonable that depositors whose intention it was to retire to Europe, America or the British Colonies should be allowed to convert their subscriptions into sterling at the rate of exchange obtaining in the year in which they were deposited in the fund, subject to the condition that the rate of interest allowed should also be be adjusted to that usually obtainable on sterling as distinguished from rupee transactions. Also that steps were necessary to place the funds on a more efficient basis by increasing the rates both of subscriber deposits and of Government or railway contributions And, lastly, that some special concessions were required to meet the case of subscribers who were too near the end of their service to benefit materially by the reconstitution of the funds.

The arrangements for giving effect to these conclusions, so far as they affect the Provident Funds of State Railways have been approved by the Secretary of State and are now published.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

YESTERDAY, DR. MACDONALD the University Registrar, recorded votes for the election of the fellows by the Graduates of the Bombay University. There were three candidates in the field viz. Mr. Hurry Sitaram Dixit, B.A., LL.B., solicitor, High Court; Dr. Cawasji Edulji Dadachanji, L.M. and S.; and Mr. Mansookhram Mehta, B.A., LL.B., pleader, High Court. At the close of the pall at 6 p.m., the results were declared as under :—Mr. Dixit, 482 votes; Dr. Dadachanji, 365 votes; and Mr. Mehta, 293 votes. The first two were declared to have been duly elected.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

THE ZARTOSHTI MADRESA.

THE post of Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zartoshti Madresa left vacant by the death of the late Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur, Dr. Peshotunjee Behramjee Sanjana, has been conferred on his son, Dustur Darab Peshotanjee Sanjana, B.A., the new high priest of the Parsis of Bombay. The said Madresa is an Oriental College established by the family of the first Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for the propozation and progress of the Zoroastrian religious languages and literature among the Parsi community. The Chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and other trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds are to be congratulated upon the happy selection that they have made, as it is felt they could not have made a better appointment, for Dastur Darab as a scholar has long established his literary reputation in Bombay as well as in Europe. It is well-known that he is the author of several books both in English and Gujarati upon the ancient languages of the Parsis, and some of the most eminent Zendists and Oriental Scholars have reviewed Dastur Darab's labours in highly laudatory terms. The new Parsi High Priest had already acquired in his worthy father's life time a good name by his meritorious diligence combined with his zeal for advocating the cause of his faith.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

AN ALLEGED FICTITIOUS CLAIM.

RUSTOMJEE EDALJEE DADACHANJEE vs. KAIKHOSROO KHARSHEDJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 7,225-14-3 with interest till payment and the costs of the suit. Mr Inverarity and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the third defendant, Manajee Jetha.

The plaintiff stated that he is a merchant and banker, and as such carries on business in Bombay. The defendants Kaikhosroo Kharshedjee, Manajee Jetha, and Mohidin Baban, the latter two of whom reside at Deolali, carried on business in Bombay till lately in partnership under the name of K. Kharsedjee and Co. The first defendant had filed his petition in insolvency, and the second defendant, Mr. Macleod, had the estate and effects vested in him as the Official Assignee. On the 30th September 1897, the plaintiff advanced to the firm of K. Kharshedje and Co. the sum of Rs. 6,600, and in lieu thereof obtained from them nine hundies, which were drawn "shajogi" by the first, third and fourth difendants upon themselves in Bombay in favour of the plaintiff, and were made payable to bearer. Six out of the nine hundies were sold by the plaintiff for value and endorsed over to one Damjee Chatturbhooj, and the remaining three to Ardasir Muncherjee Dustoor. The hundies, as they became due, were presented to the defendants for payment, but were dishonoured. The plaintiff had thereafter to pay the amount due under the hundies to his endorsees; and now held the nine dishonoured hundies. The plaintiff had repeatedly called upon the defendants to pay the amount but they had failed to pay the same. A sum of Rs. 7,225-14-3, inclusive of the amount paid on account of dishonour and interest was now due; and hence the suit.

The third defendant, Manajee Jethajee, in his defence stated that the last of the nine hundies fell due so far back as the 10th November 1897 that is more than one year and three months ago; while the writ of summons was served upon him at Nassik; of which place he is a permanent resident, on the 15th December last. Owing to the sudden death of his nephew, he was not able to leave Nassik until the 3rd inst. He went back to Nassik to fetch such papers and books as were required by his attornies to prepare his written statement. His books of accounts he could not bring with him, but were kept for safe custody at Nassik as there were several dacoities recently committed there, and the houses of several Marwarees had been robbed. The defendant denied that the plaintiff was a banker. He was only an onion merchant and carried on business in Bombay and Nassik, residing principally at Nassik. Defendant denied that he ever was a partner in the firm of K. Kharshedjee and Co. He denied that the said hundies were drawn by him and the other defendants. The first and fourth defendants were carrying on business in partnership with two other persons, by name Kooshajee Bapujee and Vaman Raghunath. There was a written agreement between the partners which would speak for itself. Defendant used to send onions to the latter firm for sale on commission, and used to draw hundies on them. He also used to discount hundies for them. He was doing a like business also with the plaintiff and had dealings and tansactions with him. The first defendant used to keep his books of account with the plaintiff and was guided by him, and was otherwise entirely under his control. The hundies, the subject matter of the suit, were brought to him (third defendant)—at Nassik by the first defendant and the plaintiff and his name was put to them at their request as surety. The hundies purported to be drawn in Bombay by K. Kharshedji and Co, and were payable by them in Bombay. Third defendant's signature was obtained as a surety at Nassik, and not in Bombay. The plaintiff and the first defendant had laid a plot in collusion with each other with a view to entrap and defraud him. The first defendant had also fraudulently filed various suits in the Small Causes Court in Bombay in the name of his firm, and had fraudulently put in third defendant's name as a partner with a view to serve his own and the plaintiff's purposes. He had also fraudulently induced various persons to file suits against himself and third defendant in the Small Causes Court as if they two were partners and traded under the name of K. Kharshedjee and Co. Decrees had been collusively allowed to be obtained in such suits. The plaintiff's claim was absolutely false, and had been brought after much delay, in collusion with the first defendant.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	4	7	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	16	5	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	14	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	17	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	3	17
G Mahim and Worlee	4	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	39	53
Total	52	78	228
Total plague deaths to date	32,958	29,146	
Same date last year	152	148	307

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

A Hindu man name unknown, aged about forty-five years, was found lying dead at Janjiker Street at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The Medical Officer B. Ward certified that death was due to plague.—Gainoo Essoo a Hindu labourer, aged sixty years, residing at Chinch Bunder was found dead at jail Road (north) on Sunday morning. The body was examined by the District medical officer, who certified that death was due to plague. Two dead bodies both Hindus one named Sunder Govind 40 years of age, and the other Ramchundra Tookaram 25 years of age, were found, the former at Anant Wady Girgaum and the latter at Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday. The both were certified to be cases of plague by the medical authorities.—The dead body of a Hindu woman, aged thirty five years was found lying by the side of the Gun-powder Road, Mazagon, on Sunday morning, by a policeman No 1154 E; another dead body that of a Hindu dhobie named Mukha Doonger aged thirty years was found in the afternoon at the Dhobie ghat, Sankli street, by policeman No 476. Both were certified by the District medical Officer to be cases of plague.—Two other dead bodies both Hindus were found by the police on Saturday, one being on the footpath near a large hack victoria stable Parel Road and the other on the verandah of an empty shed off the Haines Road. Both were certified to be deaths due to plague.

COLABA HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Bhai Avabhai Framjee Petit has very kindly consented to subscribe the sum of Rs. 250 to the Colaba Hospital fund for the purpose of erecting a Pneumonic Plague Ward, to be named after her late respected mother the "Bhai Dinbhai Nusserwanjee Petit Ward."

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

There were 1 attack and 1 death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday :—On Sunday there were 3 attacks and 3 deaths.

PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS AT MOZAMBIQUE.

Country craft are prohibited from entering the Province of Mozambique Banians, Mahomedans, Parsees and Hindus are also not allowed to land during the time the plague rages.

PLAGUE AGAIN AT BARODA.

Baroda has again fallen into the grim grip o plague. "It looks as if the plague season is coming on us here," wrote the Shree Sayaji Vijaya of Baroda in its issue of 14th January. Within a fortnight, however, the disease has taken an epidemic form. The paper in its issue of Thursday last says :—By this time both the public and the authorities are sufficiently convinced that plague is raging in our midst, and that it is spreading rapidly in the city and the suburbs and no part is now safe to live in. The epidemic has thus spread in Baroda this time with alarming rapidity. Another noteworthy feature this year is that it has created a stir in high circles. The daughter of Shreemant Sumpatrao Gaikwar, brother of H. H. the Maharaja is reported to have fallen a victim to the fell disease. Some of the servants of the Dewan of Baroda are also reported to have died of plague. H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar has removed to his palace at Makarpoora. The Dewan has sent away his family to Kelanpore, a few miles away from Baroda.

"We really cannot believe that Government have after the experiences of the past year lost all faith in the preventive measures—for instance, the isolation of the sick or the segregation of the healthy. The pulic no doubt still believe in the efficacy of these precautions and we find large numbers from the effected parts wililngly betaking themselves to field and open plains in the vicinity of the city. People are now convinced that recrudescence of plague cases comes as a matter of necessity to those houses which were declared affected last year, that one plague case in a house means that the place gets the contagion and transmits it to the inmates of the house with such rapidity and virulence as each individual constitution is susceptible of. The result of the present recrudescence, therefore, has been that in the absence of the prompt removal of the patients, deaths occur in the same house in numbers. What is again worse is that the registration of deaths this year is very faulty, if not misleading. Some of the recognized principles of plague administration are that the detection of plague cases must be prompt and certain, and that no plague case ought to be allowed to prove fatal before it is known to the authorities to be a plague case. Both these principles are now observed in their breach. That there is no proper detection of plague cases, in spite of the fact that the staff engaged on plague duty is the same as was employed last year, goes without saying. As ordinary men of the world, we cannot believe that out of a total weekly mortality of 170, only 35 deaths were due to plague, and as many as 135 to other causes. We have not forgotten that Dr. Dyson used to set down all excess of mortality over and above the usual number to plague except such deaths as could be clearly traced to their proper causes. The very basis of plague administration, viz the prompt detection of cases is wanting in this years's administration. The measures that ought to follow are therefore necessarily faulty."

FAIRS PROHIBITED.

In anticipation of the sanction of the Commissioner N. D., the District Magistrate, Thana, has prohibited under Rule 20 of the mofussil Plague Rules published under Government Resolution, dated 20th March, 1897, the holding of the following annual fairs in the Shahapur talukas of this district, in view of the prevalence of plague in this and neigebouring district :—1. Thune, taluka Shahapur, 20th January. 2. Akurli (Davi fair), 25th February. 3. Naopaua (Ghantali fair), 25th February. 4. Bhandup (Davi fair), 25th February. 5. Dongry (Dharavi Devi fair), 25th April. 6. Mulund (Narbadevi fair), 25th April. 7. Takya Urus fair, Thana, 21st May. 8. Panchpakhadi, Hazodi Urus fair, 25th May.

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir, With reference to the correspondence re M Haffkine's anti-plague preparation above the signature of Drs. Katrak, Shroff and Kalapesi in your to-day's issue I may be allowed to say that after the narrow-mindedness shown by the organisers of the meetings of the Medical profession last November no medico with self-respect would care to supply them with the desired information.

Those who inoculate under payment or honorarily might fetch out some cases to support their action.

Last December a printed circular was issued by the said doctors to me and other medicos requesting them to work in the committee, and if that be not possible, to supply them with the desired information. I at once expressed my willingness to join the investigation committee and to work on it on one condition viz—that they should deal with both sides of the question of M. Haffkine's preparation with unbiassed mind fairly and justly to which no reply has as yet been vouchsafed from them. They try to show the public that they deal with the question without bias or favour but do not do so actually.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,

JAN. 30

FAREWELL TO A KAIRA OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—A mass meeting of thousands of the inhabitants of the town of Umreth in Kaira district was held the other day in order to bid farewell to Khan Bahadoor Bomanji Edalji Modi, District Deputy Collector who is going out on Tour in the Talukas and to publicly thank Government for the excellent work done in connection with the Plague by the Collector and District-Magistrate G. D. Panse Esq. the District Deputy Collecor Mr. Modi and the Mamlatdar. A local correspondent says :—

In several places the plague measures provoked riots and opposition on the part of the people, but it should be a most gratifying fact to Government that in this town and in this District everyone blesses Government because the plague rules made for the good of the people have been administered by the District Deputy Collector, the officer in charge of the operations with great consideration and tact, and the Mamlatdar and the Chief Constable also have been very painstaking and at the same time considerate. There has been no harassment, no oppression whatever and the result has been that all the orders of the Government have been cheerfully obeyed by the people. In the beginning we thought that there was no necessity for our evacuation the whole town and we made petitions to that effect but gradually we saw the wisdom of the measure, and we without any pressure went out. We think we are very fortunate because in no town of our size of 1600 souls has the mortality been kept so low. Since the outbreak in September last we have only 110 cases and 90 deaths. Our religious feelings have been most scrupulously respected; and the Police arrangements for guarding and protecting our houses and property have been perfect. Owing to the careless acts of ignorant people the plague has been carried to other villages notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities, but there also the disease has been checked by evacuating the houses. Hundreds of houses were disinfected in the begiuing, but it appears they must have been reinfected with plague poison by rats and after perfecting arrangements for disinfecting the poisoned houses Khan Bahadoor Modi has given over charge to Capcin Somreset as he himself has to take over, charge of she Talukas of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Desouza transferred to Ahmedabad. The people are naturally, extremely-sorry to lose Mr. Modi, but it gives them great satisfaction to think that the work is now entrusted to equally goed. or in may be perhaps better hands of Captain Somerset. Our District is fortunate that our Collector is a native and of the aristocratic class being Sirdar of the first class, in the Deccon, that our District Deputy Collector is also a son of a first class Sirdar of Deccan and the new plague officer Captain Somerest is a grandson of a former Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency. We are also greatly indebted to our much esteeme townsman and High Court Pleader, the Honorable Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh for the great interest he has shewn and much salutary advice he has given during this dire calamity, and also to Dr. (Miss) Hodge of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the self-sacrifice and devotion shewn by her in inoculating the people gratis. More than 1150 have been inoculated. The resolutions passed by the mass meeting were as follows.

Resolved unanimously at a mass meeting of the people of the town of Umreth Kaira District that the town puts on record its sense of obligation and grateful feelings towards the District Magistrate G. D. Panse, Esqr. and Khan Bahadoor Bomanji Edalji Modi the District Deputy Collector and Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Mamlatdar for their able, solicitous and popular management during the plague here under instructions of Government and for their excellence advice which brought into existence by private charities ample means for administering relief to the poor during the plague. It is gratifying to record the excellent order, for protection of property and person, maintained by the present Police though short it is

After the resolutions were Passed Khan Bahadoor Modi addressed the Meeting expressing his gratification that the people appreciated the efforts of Government and he praised the people for their ready obedience and patience in carrying out the orders of Government. He assured them that after the work of disinfection was over there would be no danger in their re-occupying their houses and inculcated upon them the advisability of giving implicit obdience to Captain Somerset who had only our good at his heart. Our local poet sang poems composed in praise of the Collector, The District Deputy Collector and the other officials. The place was made gay with flags and festoons and, brass band discoursed sweet music. The Dristrict Deputy Collector and Captain Somerset and the Mamlatdar and Miss Hodge. M.D. and her assistant Miss Nunan, Miss Nilroy, and Miss Engineer were garlanded, and bouquets and rose-water and "pan supari" were distributed to all the leading men. At the time of parting Khan Bhadoor Modi called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Empres which were heartily responded to.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 14th Jan., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 21st Jan., 1899.

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
PUBLIC HOSPITALS.							
Arthur Road Hospital	Plague	26	39	...	3	26	36
	Relapsing Fever	55	25	...	21	4	55
	Observation	2	21	..	16	...	10
	Contacts	25	5	...	6	...	24
	Other diseases	5	..	...	3	...	2
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	19	39	12	5	37	23
	Relapsing Fever	7	...	...	4	3	..
	Plague Observation	54	20	8	20	3	59
	Contacts	27	...	...	4	..	23
	Bunder Observation	32		...	55	..	...
Maratha Hospital	Plague	46	99	8	...	6a	87
	Relapsing Fever	16	...	10	6	1	19
	Observation	59	75	...	38	20	76
	Contacts	114	216	...	83	...	247
	Evicts	...	128	..	4	..	132
PRIVTE HOSPITALS.							
Bhatia Hospital	Plague	6	9	..	...	6	9
	Observation	...	1	..	...	...	1
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	7	35	..	4	...	38
	Evicts	421	262	...	398	...	285
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague	4	7	..	1	2	8
	Contacts	3	3	...	...	...	6
Dariasthan Lohana Hospital	Plague	2	4	...	..	3	3
	Observation	2	2	..	...	1	3
	Contacts	1	2	...	...	...	3
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague	6	1	...	1	..	5
	Observation	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Contacts	9	1	...	...	...	10
	Evicts	...	17	...	...	...	17
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital	Plague	5	4	...	1	4	4
Modh and Porwad Hospital	Plague	1	7	...	...	...	8
Haji Cassum Jussub's Hospital	Plague	1	..	..	...	..	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague	4	6a	..	...	4	3
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	2	8	...	1	6	3
	Contacts	3	4	3	...	...	4
	Other diseases	...	1	...	...	...	1
General Musalman Hospital,	Plague	11	14	...	2	10	13
	Relapsing Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Observation	3	2	...	2	...	3
	Contacts	15	9	...	9	...	15
	Evicts	14	5	...	11	...	8
	Other diseases	...	3	...	...	2	1
Marwari Fattepura Hospital	Plague	2	3	...	...	2	3
	Observation	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	242	191	1b	53	...	379
	Evicts	960	89	...	257	1c	811
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	5	7	...	1	6	5
	Observation	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Contacts	1	...	...	...	...	
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Contacts	4	...	...	...	...	4
Jullai Sunni Hospital	Plague	14	7	...	...	2	19
	Relapsing Fever	11	1	...	...	...	12
	Contacts	28	4	...	23	...	9
Bene Israel Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Observation	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Contacts	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Evicts	4	19	...	...	...	23
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague	3	10	...	...	7	6
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Contacts	4	11	...	7	...	8
Telegu Hospital	Plague	2	4	...	...	4	2
	Contacts	2	4	...	4	...	2
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	95	...	...	...	...	95
Narielwadi Camp	Contacts	70	48	4	50	...	64
	Evicts	406	41	1	...	1	445
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts	79	91	...	56	..	114
	Evicts	...	139	...	...	...	139
Balaram Camp	Contacts	42	42	...	17	...	67
	Evicts	190	27	...	68	...	149
Byculla Camp	Evicts	942	445	...	77	...	1310
Parsee Fever Hospital	Plague	19	16	1	1	8	27
	Observation	3	7	1d	1	...	8
Stuart Strong Hospital	Plague	5	..	..	1	1	3
Vithal Sayanna Segregation Camp	Contacts	57	19	..	29	...	47
Cruikshank Road Camp	Contacts	75	12	...	5	1	81
	Evicts	103	8	...	4	...	107
Gilder Street Camp	Contacts	10	...	...	4	...	6
	Evicts	198	215	...	159	...	254
Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital	Plague	1	2	...	...	...	...
Kennedy Sea Face Camp	Contacts	29	28	...	20	..	37
	Evicts	332	129	..	...	1	460
Byculla Mahar Camp	Evicts	91	363	...	..	...	454
Crawford Market Health Camp	Evicts	314	69	...	...	1e	382
Sarwajanik Hospital Govt House Parel	Plague	..	11	1	...	4	6
	Contacts	...	11	...	...	...	11
Cutchi Memon Hospital	Plague	...	3	...	...	...	3
Babula Tank Camp	Evicts	...	65	...	...	..	65
Ghorupdeo Camp	Evicts	...	204	...	...	...	204
ALL HOSPITALS	Plague	135	296	22	17	197	239
	Relapsing Fever	90	27	10	32	8	87
	Observation Other Diseases	161	164	8	133	26	167
	Contacts	851	736	8	375	1	1219
	Evicts	4490	2233	1	978	3	5340

NOTE.—(a). There are no patients in the following Hospitals :—Islam Nagdevi Hospital, G. Lund Hospital.

a One case was admitted as under observation on 16th January 1899 but it developed into a plague case and proved fatal on the 19th January 1899.

b Phillis Fernandez arrived in camp on 13th January 1899 and was found suffering from plague when he was removed to Modikhana Hospital,

c Died from Brocchites on the 15th January 1899.

d One transferred to Plague from observation.

e Died of high fever on the 20th January 1899 (Suspicious case).

PRIVATE HEALTH CAMPS.

	No of Persons.
Parsee Health Camp Kennedy Sea Face	303
Dakshin Brahmin Camp	119
Somashi Kshatrya Camp	29
Gaud Brahmin Camp	104
Pathare Praboo Camp	385
Kayasta Prabhu Camp	45
Daivadnya Camp	16
Public Offices Camp	180
Bhatia Segregation Camp	27
Daivadnya Camp Cruikshank Road	41
Kshatriya Camp	9
Fort Camp	73
Fort Camp	144
Dadar Camp	146
Matunga Camp	197
Chowpati Camp	151
Batliwalla's Wady Camp	55
Batliwalla's Wady Camp	69
Hormaz Baug Camp	26
Total	2,119

There has been large increase in the admissions to the various Hospitals chiefly the Public ones; and I have been obliged to have new wards opened at the Marathas, where the admissions have been largest. The Private Hospitals have also been doing good work chiefly the Hindoo Hospitals.

The Government House Parel Hospital has been opened for patients and had 11 admissions, and the Cutchi Memon Hospital has been reopened with 3 cases.

The type of Disease is decided by virulent and the death rate very high. The complaint in some of the Hospitals is that the cases are brought in a very late stage and a great many come into Hospital in a moribund condition

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,650 tons, Captain E Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 19th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Shanghai, 2,133 tons, Captain C W Bennett, will sail to-day for Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE s s Tsigonia, 1,068 tons, Captain J F Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Borneo, with a cargo of 1,746 tons of liquid fuel.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1494 tons, Captain A Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein via Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain E W Peck, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 18th January, brought a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons, Captain A Martinolich, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 17th January, brought a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain F W Vibert, R N R, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hongkong, 7th January, brought a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Karachi and Kattyawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr A S Goald, Mr P Kalka and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 18th January, with a general cargo and specie, 60 crew of the s s Mobile and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 30.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
Metis	2135	Robinson			M M & Co
Min	931	Gasson			Bombay Co
India	2891	Robertson	Co's Dock		M M & Co
Ualsen	760	Tarbyerson			R Steuart & Co
Romney	1768	Bennett			W & A G & Co
Pachumba	546	Skinner	P Gulf		M M & Co
Nuraai	2370	Leftwich			T M & Co
Mascott	2018	Ross			Bombay Co
Wanderer ship	2117	Tupman			Standard Oil Co
Turbo	2650	Moses			W & A G & Co
Lady Gray	1631	Putt			Captain
Neptune	2178	Walters			K N & Co
Nuddca	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Clan Fraser	1371	Oliver			F Muir & Co
Afghan	1430	Turton			M M & Co
Golden Cross	1944	Miller			A Montecheff
Ellora	1494	Thomas			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Raffin			B & P S N Co
Trigonia	1068	Phillips			
Deepdale	1650	Peck			K N & Co
Okhla	3436	Peck			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 30.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Egypt	4179	Langborne	Aden	18-2	P & O Co
B	Clan Fraser	1370	Oliver		11-2	F M & Co
E	Paramatta	2854	Preston	China	31-1	P & O S N Co
H & J	Sidra	2022	Atkinson	Antwerp	4 2	Bombay Co
K	Florida	2049	Chapman	Hull	7-1	J M & Co
M	Simla	1030	Robertson	P Gulf	9-2	M M & Co
N	Cape Caleena	1782	Richards	Hamburg	1-2	Bombay Co
P	Aldersgate	1997	Wills	Liverpool	7-2	J M & Co
Q	Scindia	2060	Smith	Zanzibar	1-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	31-1	Shaed & Co
Sabermati	524	Fukeer	Bhownagar	31-1	Do
Bahaduri	329	Ahmed	Karachi	31-1	Do
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	30-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Shanghai	2944	Bennett	China	31-1	P & O S N Co
2	Nubia	2319	Young	Liverpool	1-2	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2014	Canepa	Genoa	2-2	F Baldovino
4	Peshawar	2703	Vibert	China		P & O S N Co
5	Clyde	2198	Denay	Aden	3-2	P & O S N Co
6	Dwarka	469	Tice	Karachi	2-2	M M & Co
7	Amphitrite	2342	Costenso	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
8	Melpomene	1854	Martinolich	Trieste		A L S N Co
9	Afghan	1430	Killon			H C Joosub
12	Othello	3387	Rogers	Hull	2-2	F M & Co
14	Dumra	763	Rothwell	Karachi	31-1	M M & Co
15	Wistow Hall	2139	Williams	London	6-2	K N & Co
16	Jeanara	2179	Griffith	Antwerp	4-2	F M & Co
	100 Tons Crane					
	Mozaffari	1387	Griffin	K S Port		P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Deepdale s	Peck	Calcutta, Jan 19
	Trigonia s	Phillips	Borneo
	Naseri s	Raffin	Jeddah, Jan 18
	Ellora s	Thomas	Rangoon
	Ceylon, I L Service	Chaaner	Colombo, Jan 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Indianic s	Saville	Rangoon
	Hochheimer s	Sandstedt	Hamburg
	Union s	Pederson	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Shanghai Bennett, for Yokohama.
" Dumra, Rothwell, for Karachi, etc.
" Melpomene, Martinolich, for Trieste via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Egypt, for London
" Peshawur, for China.
" Clan Fraser, for Havre, Dunkirk, etc.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Ellora, for Rangoon.
" Mozaffari, for Jeddah, etc.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th January, 1899.

1. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 1st of February near the Queen's Statue, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Review order—Blue

2. The Squadron will parade in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, at 5-15 p.m., on Sunday the 5th of February, for Divine Service at the Cathedral.
Dress—Review order. Blue.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st January, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week.—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun Drill for No. 2 Sub-division and at 9-15 p.m. for No. 1 Sub-division.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters.
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10' R M L Gun Drill.

2. The Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions desirous of Practising for the Wheal Cup can have the use of the Guns on any Evening if they apply for the same to Head-quarters.

3. The Rules, Bye-Laws and Programme of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association have been received and can be seen at both Head-quarters and at the Corps Club.

4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 4th proximo in front of the Gymkhana Hotel to take part in a Brigade Parade of Volunteers.
Dress and time of parade will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jubbulpore, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Raipur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Masulipatam and south easterly to north-easterly in most other places. The force has been strong at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Secunderabad and 10 at Amraoti.

The Maximum temperature is rom 4° to 5° excess of the normal at Deesa, Lahore, Sirsa a Jeypore, and the minimum from 5° to 8° at Negapatam, Sholapur, Hoshangabad, Karachi and Laho The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Bellary, and the lowest 40° at Ajmere.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Secunderabad, Coimbatore and Colombo.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo.

Pressure is comparatively abnormally low along the Coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin and in Ceylon, and at the most southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, where the weather is slightly unsettled and local rain is likely in Ceylon.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·899
Temperature of the Air..................degrees	73·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................	61·7
Dew Point..................	54·1
Relative humidity of Air..................	·510
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..................	64·2
General Directions of wind* .... N, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	307

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE COUNT : "Ah ! ze English tongue, how eet ees drole ? W'en ze man weesh to prove hees love for ze lady, he swear to her. Ze grat yase of marriage he swear by her—and aftaire, parbleu ! he swear at her."

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND,
AT 9-15 P.M.
120 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra of 48 Performers.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and of Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE
and the Officers, King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
Members of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.
1 ....Abendstille (Angelus) ....Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.
2 Solo ....Jerusalem ! thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul) ......Mendelssohn.
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.
3 Violin Solo..........9th Concerto ....Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.
4 Cantata..........Miriam's Song of Triumph.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam ....Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.
1 March..........Rakoczy Indulo..........Berlioz
The celebrated arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnation de Faust
By the Orchestra.
Cantata.......... The Earl King's Daughter..........Niels Gade
For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.
The Earl King's Daughter......Mrs. BOLLAM
Herr Oluf's Mother..........Madame LILY HOWARD.
Herr Oluf..........Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
"Prologue"—"At the Castle"—"At the Earl King's Mound in the Wood"—"The Return and Death of Oluf"—"Epilogue."
Honorary Conductor—Lieut Colonel Martin.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

A FINE SELECTION OF
WATCHES
SILVER AND GOLD
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
BY JOHN JONES.
BOMBAY AGENT:—
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

REUTER'S latest advices for notice in this column having been reported. we append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	169,000	213,000	141,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	80,000	89,000	81,000
„ „ to Continent	94,000	132,000	60,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	66,10,000	65,17,000	55,02,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	25,47,000	21,84,000	22,85,000
„ to Continent „	22,61,000	23,78,000	18,21,000
„ Stock in the Ports	17,15,000	12,62,000	16,65,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	52,40,000	46,48,226	42,71,170
„ „ „ Surats	1,12,000	63,350	159,070

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	17,15,000	10,14,460	12,50,390
„ London	6,000	4,000	8,150
American afloat	230,000	354,200	322,500
East Indian „	3,000	1,000	6,000
Total...	19,53,000	13,73,650	15,87,040
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 5-16d.	3 7-32d.	4d
„ Good Bhownugger	2 23-32d.	2 13-16d.	3 7-16d.
Difference...	19-32d.	13-32d.	18-32d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,50,358
„ „ „ Branches	Inc.	„	8,99,717
Other „ „	Inc.	„	7,03,058
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,38,674
Other authorised „	Dec.	„	1
Loans	Inc.	„	4,111
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	78,939
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	27,856
Cash	Inc.	„	12,51,321

During last week there was a further increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank. amounting to 12 1-2 lakhs, at some 146 1-2 lakhs, as against an increment in the week preceding of 16 3-4 lakhs, at 133 3-4 lakhs. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 7 lakhs; Public Deposits at the Branches were nearly of lakhs greater', but at the Head Office they fell away to the extent of 1 1-2 lakh. Government Securities increased by 1 1-4 lakh, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 3-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—There has to-day been a good enquiry in a firm market. For "Good" Brooch, March delivery Rs. 154 per candy was quoted for "Good" Bhownugger, for May Rs. 135 and for "Fine", Rs. 145; for "Fully Good "Bengal January February, Rs. 120½ to Rs. 121, March Rs. 123, and for "Fine" Rs. 129, The mills purchased 200 bales Khangaum at Rs. 132,200 Bengal at Rs. 129,250 Khandwa at Rs. 132, 1-2, 100 Malwa at Rs. 121, 1-2 100 Amreli at Rs. 136, 150 Malwa at Rs. 127 1-2, 100 Veraval at Rs. 122, 150. Amraoati at Rs. 130, 200 Barsi at Rs. 145, 200 Bhusawal at Rs. 129, 125 Karanja at Rs. 132. Exporters bought 100 Khandwa at Rs. 133 and 200 Surat at Rs. 138.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning from the cotton-growing districts continue of a favourable tenor throughout. Cotton picking is now general in Broach, Wadhwan and Dhollera; and at Barsi the prospects are much improved.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is passing at current prices; the markets are steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,308	bales.
Wheat	3,107	cwts.
Linseed	2,502	„
Rapeseed	3,102	„
Gingellyseed	7,824	„
Groundnuts	3,035	„
Castorseed	2,738	„
Rice	3,850	„

FREIGHTS are slightly firmer; 20s. per ton is quoted for ready Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and for Bank Paper there was but little enquiry. Bank demand was available at 1s. 4 1-8d.; and at closing the market was steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3 32d. to 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.	„
France	171	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been very steady to-day at 98 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 98 11-16 for the Settlement, with 87 for Threes.

SHARES.—Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 lower; Khangaum Press have advanced Rs. 10; Breul's Cawnpore, Mofussil, and Surat City Rs. 5 each.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 21st January, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 21. Rs.	Jan. 28. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00 000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	—	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,07,097	35,56,739
Do. do. at Branches	20,40,814	29,40,531
Other Deposits	322,81,702	329,84,760
Post Bills	9,059	8,919
Credits, undrawn	19,14,250	15,31,289
Rs...	575,52,932	586,22 238
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,55,184	105,98,858
Other authorised Securities	34,79,072	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	57,60,158	54,85,537
Loans do. do. do.	123,83,288	123,87,499
Bills Discounted and purchased	114,28,388	113,49,449
Dead Stock	4,15,826	4,16,720
Stamps and Stationery	28,548	28,563
Bullion	—	—
Balances with other Banks	2,13,198	2,41,654
Cash	133,89,169	145,40,490
Rs...	575,52,932	586,22,238

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

44-98—Bhaishanker and K—Sadanand Nathoojee vs Balcrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.

For Dismissal.

344-98—Crawford B and Co—Edward Miller and another vs Noor Mohomed Joosub—Thakurdas D C and H

To speak to the Minutes of the Order of Reference.

634-97—Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Haji A C Cazrani vs Aga Gulam Hussainbia Aga—A H Laric and others—Payne G and S and M H Khan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

573-98—Payne G and S—Awabai vs Burjorjee Jivanjee Mistry—Pestonjee R and K.
405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S
81-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansuklal D and J.
546-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.
176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.
293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

228-97—Bicknell M and M—Sadasookh Hanmantrao vs Motila Hiralal and others.
433-93—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Abdool Karim Hajee Joonas and others—Little and Co
703-93—K J Mantri—Bapubhai Atmaram vs Mehta Nahalchand and another.
04-98—K J Mantri—Bapubhai Atmaram vs Ramdas Pandoba and others—N M Mody and Bhaishanker and K.
708-98—In person—Shurpratab Sadasookhjee and others vs Devat Achanjee and others.
714-98—Hiralal M and M—Mohomed Ayab vs Hajee Miya Rahimbux Hajee Miya Abdun Rashid.
717-98—Payne G and S—Jehangir Billimoria vs Bomanjee R B Behram.
731-98—Wadia and G—Gomtavahoo vs Pragjee Canjee—Tyabji D and Co.
20-99—Framjee and D—Goolam Hoossin Hajee Baba Miya Kewal vs Mohomed Alli Amir Sahek Kewal and others.
21-99—Framjee and D D—Macropolo and another vs Syed Sirdar Ali Khan.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

76-98 and 30-97—In person—Rangildas Hurgowandas vs Pranlal Govindas.
77-98 and 4-98—In person—Rangildas Hurgowandas vs Pranlal Govindas.

Long Cause.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lassing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

606-98—Edgelow G and W Rustamjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Khaikhushru Kharsetjee—Framjee and D., Short Cause.
39-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nattu Dewjee and another vs Macker Raghu Manor and others—Ardeshir H and D.
515-98—Balkrishna V N R—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Devjee Megjee—Little and Co.
581-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosien Karim and others vs Yumnabai and others—Captain and V

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FANSHAWE—January 14, at Commandant's House, Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of Major H D Fanshawe, 19th Hussars of a son.

HUMPHREYS—January 20, at Sirsa, the wife of R Humphreys, B C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—DUNCAN—January 27, at St Andrew's Church (The Kirk), Madras, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, M A. Samuel, only son of the late Joseph Jackson, of Keighley, Yorks, to Maud Morison, only daughter of the Honourable Dr David Duncan, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

DEATHS.

GORDON—January 7, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Lincoln Gordon, District Traffic Superintendent, oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

KANE—January 22, at Jullundur, Punjab, from the effects of a fall at polo, Lieutenant D C Kane, 1st Devonshire Regt.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1899.

IT is an axiom of the present time that "Trade follows the Flag." Mr. Chamberlain put the belief into even more forcible words at Glasgow a year ago:—"We believe in the greatness of the Empire. We are not afraid of its expansion. We know that for us control over the markets is an absolute necessity, and that without it we could not possibly keep in confort all the vast population which we have in these small islands." In another address at Liverpool the Colonial Secretary went even further and said:—"At the present moment, it is perfectly certain that we are liable to be excluded from any country, so far as hostile tariffs can possibly exclude us, where the British flag does not float. So our policy at the present moment—it is the policy of Her Majesty's Government and I hope it is the policy of the country—is the maintenance of free markets even where that involves the acquisition of new territory. . . I hold that we have a three-fold duty. In the first place to keep what rightly belongs to us; in the second place to peg out claims for posterity, and in the third place, if any one tries to rush those claims, gently to prevent them." Lord Farrar examines the doctrine that Trade follows the Flag in the *Contemporary Review*, subjecting it to a spectrum analysis of facts and statistics with some surprising results. He was induced to take this trouble by finding that the doctrine has wide acceptance and that it has become a fixed idea that we must conquer or starve. In that belief we spend on naval and military force sums that would have horrified the last generation, and are ready to quarrel with the rest of the civilised world for the waste corners of the earth, however worthless. In August last, Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons:—"I believe confidently that this country benefits, and that it almost lives on its Colonial Empire." In the beginning of the year, in the speech to which we have just referred, he maintained that the undeveloped countries and barbarous peoples which we have now to conquer and govern, will at no distant date "rival any of even the most prosperous colonies in the amount of trade and commerce which they will be able to feed." Lord Farrar quotes figures to show that if Great Britain has nothing but its colonies to live upon, it would indeed starve. He declines to accept a confident assertion as proof that Rhodesia and Caffraria will prove another Australia, and that Uganda and the Soudan will buy as much cotton from Lancashire as India. With regard to the Soudan, a correspondent of the *Times* has pointed out that the administrative expenditure will have to be borne by Egypt and that years must elapse before the region can be expected to pay the cost of governing it. The trade of our West African colonies—for which the Colonial Secretary was ready to go to war with France—does not exceed six millions imports and exports, and for the last three years there has been no increase. The bulk of that trade is with the United Kingdom; so is the bulk of the trade of the French possessions in West Africa. The East African trade is less than that of West Africa; the chief part of it is carried on through ports and harbours which are not British. The imports to the British hinterland is not balanced by exports; "in other words there is at present outlay with no return."

Taking our African Empire as a whole, the value received for the outlay incurred is to be looked for, not only in the future, but in the distant future. As Lord Farrar says, an immense outlay will obviously be necessary before a return can be expected, and what it may be, no one can say. The experience in the past does not encourage a sanguine spirit. "Is it true, as a matter of fact," he pertinently asks "that the gigantic development of our trade during the last half century has been due to the growth of our Empire? Is it the fact that our markets depend upon our rule? Is it the fact that we are, as traders, being shut out from those parts of the world which do not owe allegiance to the British flag! Have we reason to think that the extension of the rule, and with the rule, of the trade of other civilised nations, means a diminution of our own trade?" The answers to these questions are supplied by the statistics of British trade during the last fifty years, the accuracy of which cannot be challenged. The imports of merchandise into the United Kigdom averaged in the last five years of the fifties, was £129,000,000 sterling, the percentage of the total being 76.5. In the same period the imports from British possessions was forty millions terling, giving a percentage of the total of 23·5. Now let us take the import of foreign merchandise into the United Kingdom for the first five years of the present decade. It had increased to £321,000,000, the percentage of the total being 77·0. From British possessions the imports had increased to £96,000,000 giving a percentage of 23·0 to the total. It will thus be seen that the imports from foreign countries had very nearly trebled, while the imports from British possessions, including India, had little more than doubled, the percentage to the total of imports having slightly decreased The exports followed the same line. In the last decade of the fifties, the United Kingdom exported eighty millions per annum to foreign countries; in the year 1895 one hundred and fifty-six millions the percentages to the totals being 68·5 and 69 respectively. The exports to British possessions were thirty-six millions per annum in the early fifties, seventy millions in 1895, giving a percentage of totals of 31·5 and 31·0 respectively. In each case there were fluctuations, but substantially the proportions were the same. The imports and exports from and to foreign countries increased in the half century from £209,000,000 to £477,000,000, the percentage to the total increasing from 73·3 to 74·2. The aggregate imports and exports of the United Kingdom to British possessions increased from £68 000,000 to £166,000,000 the percentage to the total declining from 26·7 to 25·8. If re-exports of foreign and colonial produce were included the proportion of trade with British possessions would be smaller in proportion to the whole trade of the United Kingdom than appears in these figures. The table from which the figures are taken shows that the increase of the trade measured in pounds sterling was much greater in the earlier part of the time than in recent years. In the first fifteen years, it more than doubled; in the last twenty years, it only increased by one-eighth. The difference in the rate of increase in the money value must be taken in connection with the fall in prices, estimated at from thirty to forty per cent. which took place after 1872. Lord Farrar points out that if forty per cent were added to the total trade in the years between 1890 and 1894, it would bring the sums up to over nine hundred millions, showing that when quantities and not values are taken into account, the rate of increase in the later years is not so much less than that of the earlier period as at first seems to be the case.

Lord Farrar is struck by the persistence of the proportion of trade with foreign countries and with British possessions for the last half century, in spite of changes of all kinds. It remained constant notwithstanding the varying commercial policy of foreign nations, veering from protection towards free trade, and back again to protection; and in spite also of the gigantic extension of our Indian and Colonial Empire in area, in population and in trade; and in spite of wars, conquest and changes of territory within and without the Empire:—"It seems as if it were a general law that of our whole external trade about one-quarter should be with British possessions and three-quarters with foreign countries." The proportion of British imports from foreign countries is greater than that of exports to foreign countries to the total exports. The proportion of exports to British possessions is larger and has grown somewhat faster than that of imports from such possessions. The proportion of the direct import trade from India to the whole import trade of the United Kingdom has declined during the half century; that of the export trade to this country has remained stationary. Lord Farrar notes that "the United Kingdom exports direct to India; India exports to other countries—e. g., to Europe and the United States—and these countries in their turn export to the United Kingdom. The fact is a very interesting one. and shows how trade, if let alone, follows its own course direct or indirect as the case may be. Consequently any attempt to force trade into direct channels between the United Kingdom and British possessions"—as for instance, by the scheme of Imperial protection proposed by the Colonial Secretary to the representative of the Colonies—"might have the effect of impeding and diminishing, instead of increasing our trade." A careful examination of the direct trade between the United Kingdom and British India during the fifty years shows that so far from proving that trade follows the flag it might be almost taken that the contrary is the case. The proportion was 9·3 per cent. of the total imports to the British Isles, in the fifties; it is now but 7·1 of the import trade. British produce sent to India in the fifties was 12·1 of the whole export trade. It is now 12·9, the increase in the proportion of the exports being much less than that of the imports. As Lord Farrar pertinently observes, "there is nothing in these figures to countenance the notion that our trade with a gigantic dependency over which we exercise complete control grows faster or is more to be relied on than our trade with the rest of the world over which we exercise no such control."

THE murder of Mr. Fleming, the perpetrator of which Reuter reports to have been captured, is the subject of much comment in the China papers to hand yesterday. A member of the China Inland Mission at Shanghai, Mr. J. R. Adam, investigated the outrage on the spot and sent in a report to the British Consul at Chungking. No steps had been taken up to the middle of the present month and our contemporaries comment on the apparent inaction of the British Minister at Peking. The outrage, from Mr. Adam's account, arose out of a disturbance, in which a small band of Chinese and Miao robbers burned a number of houses in the market-place, and then to complete matters determined to take the life of the one foreigner in the town—Mr. Fleming. His presence there was much resented, and the chief military official of the place got into disfavour because he refused to countenance the proposed murder. Shopkeepers refused to sell him rice, and when after much difficulty Mr. Fleming obtained and was eating a meal, Hsu, his assassin, sat watching him and deliberately set to work sharpening his knife. A mob of two hundred people gathered to witness the murder which had been previously arranged and announced. An Evangelist, P'an who who was with him, was suddenly and quickly cut down by Hsu Wuchin. Mr. Fleming attempted to go to his help, when he, too, was attacked. He grasped hold of Hsu's sword, and lost some fingers in so doing. A desperate struggle ensued. At one time, he held Hsu firmly in his embrace, but Hsu pulled out a little knife, which was hid in his leggings, and struck Mr. Fleming. Later on, Mr. Fleming got Hsu down on the ground, and pinned him there. Another man T'ien Hsiang-t'ing came up, and with an iron spike wounded Mr. Fleming in the abdomen. He fell over, and was soon despatched. His head was badly cut, even the bones being broken. The two men were no sooner dead than the people stripped them of all their clothing, leaving their bodies for three days on the public road. The people, including the gentry, and officials, had given credence to rumours about the missionaries, saying that they supplied the Miao with guns, rifles, etc., and on the 6th November, the Mission house at Panghai was looted by a military official named P'en, and the son of another official named Ts'en. P'en and his soldiers carried away all they wanted, and destroyed the remainder. The robbery and the murders were two distinct matters; the one by the officials and soldiers, and the other by the headmen and people of Ch'ongan. The people in Panghai, Chinese and Miao, all expressed great sorrow for what had happened, says Mr. Adam. The Ch'ongan people were very much afraid, and evidently repented having had anything to do with the murder. Missionaries in China, as they know, carry their lives in their hands, and it is a matter for surprise, considering the people they have to deal with, that more murders are not committed. The arrest and execution of murderers do not seem to have any effect in reducing Chinese hatred of the "foreign devils."

THE question of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, is a cause of considerable perplexity to the Chief Commissioner who finds it necessary to retrench. By a stroke of the pen, in Nagpur, no less than eighty-two village schools were abolished. Funds are strained and Municipalities are warned that at any rate for some years to come, it will be impossible materially to increase the expenditure upon education from the public revenues, owing not only to the direct effects of the famine upon the finances of the Province, but also to the many burdens thrown upon them in the shape of public works constructed before their due time, the maintenance of which has to be provided for. Those who wish to distinguish themselves now must find a way to do so in the more economical and effective application of the funds already available. The Chief Commissioner says he has recently seen more than one case in which a District Council has involved itself in serious financial embarrassment owing to reckless and excessive expenditure upon education, and the eighty-two schools closed were in one district, their suppression being decided upon in order to arrive at some approach to temporary equilibrium. The excuse proffered for past indiscretion was, that the expenditure had been incurred in accordance with suggestions hardly to be distinguished from orders which had been received from the Education Department. Such an expression the Chief Commissioner asserts is based upon an entire misconception of the situation. In the case of schools supported and managed by local bodies, the Education Department has been invested in some few minor matters only with powers of control, and it is in respect of them alone that it is in any sense whatever competent to issue an order. In some other matters in which its sanction is required, it has a power of veto, subject to appeal. But its main function is that of inspecting and advising. Its assistance in these respects is absolutely indispensable. To the municipalities a special lesson in economy is given, and it appears that for some time to come education in the Central Provinces will only be for those who can afford to obtain it elsewhere than at their own doors.

THE Mofussil plague returns for the week ending January 27th show 2,388 attacks and 1,872 deaths an increase of 195 and 72 respectively.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE statement that the Court for the adjudication of questions arising under the Bombay Improvement Trust is constituted, is premature. No judge has yet been appointed, nor has the constitution of the Court been definitely settled.

WE congratulate Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, Physician, St. George's Hospital on the brilliant success of his eldest son, H. I. Boyd, in passing first on the list of cavalry candidates for admission into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

THERE is no truth in the report that Sir Frederick Fryer, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, will proceed home on leave this year.

SIR SIMON and Lady Lockhart have arrived in Calcutta. Sir Simon is head of the Lockhart family of which our Commander-in-Chief is the most distinguished member.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the remission of two lakhs of rupees on the rent paid by the Burma Ruby Mines Company. This is in consideration of the mines having failed to yield the return which was expected during the past few years.

THE General Officer Commanding accompanied by a Staff Officer proceeded to Parel day on Inspection duty travelling from Church Gate Street Station. On Wednesday he will proceed to Santa Cruz on Inspection duty.

THERE will be a parade for inspection by the Lieutenant General Commanding of the undermentioned Corps on Saturday evening next the 4th instant on the General Parade Ground at 5 p.m. Corps to be drawn up in line at open order with 12 paces interval for ceremonial:—Dress—Khaki. Bombay Volunteer Artillery, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

IT is notified for information that His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief is expected to arrive at Bombay in H. M. S. "Eclipse" on the 1st February 1999.

A NOTICE appeared some time ago of a case brought by Major the Hon. R. Tyrwhitt, R. A., against a firm of native bankers, Madho Lall and Co., for dishonouring a cheque drawn upon them by the plaintiff. The case has recently been decided in the Assistant Judge's Court at Agra, with the result that the bankers have been adjudged to pay Rs. 1,000 damages and costs on the full amount claimed, viz., Rs. 3,000.

AFTER reaching Goalundo about the 3rd of February and remaining there untill the 6th idem the Chief Commissioner of Assam will proceed up the river visiting various places, and reaching Gauhati on the 11th February. From thence he will travel through the Sibsagar district reaching Dibrugarh about the 27th of February, and return down the river to Gauhati. He will make the journey to Shillong in two days, arriving at the head-quarters station about the 13th of March.

THE Imperial Light Service Steamer Ceylon, Commander A. Channer, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Colombo, which port she left on the 25th instant and called at Minicoi Island on the 27th. The Ceylon has come here to be docked for annual repairs, and will be here for about a month. During the voyage she experienced fine weather to Minicoi, thence strong northerly winds and high Sea.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s Steamer Naseri, Captain F. J. Raffin, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, has brought the officers and crew, sixty in all, of the S. S. Mobile, of the same company, from Suakim, which was wrecked on the Towartit Rufs in December last The Court of Inquiry willbe held in Bombay to inquire into the circumstances under which she was wrecked.

A MARINE COURT of onquiry consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate President, and Captain K. Macaulay and Captain F. E. Headcastle, Marine Surveyors, members, have been appointed by Government to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the stranding and the subsequent loss of the s. s. Mobile, near Suakin, in the middle of December last. The crew of the lost vessel were brought down to Bombay by the s.s. Naseri which left this port and proceeded via Jeddah for that purpose. The court will assemble at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday next at 11 o'clock.

A LENGTHY resolution is published by the Revenue Department dealing with the grievances of the Southern India planters into which enquiry was made by a Special Committee under Sir W. Mackworth Young. The main points dealt with were the system of advances to coolies and labour contractors, and prevention of coffee stealing. The Government of India after careful consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, which met with the approval of the Madras Government, will not object to their being put into legal form for closer examination. Until this is done, and the effect of the proposed measure can be more precisely seen, final conclusions are reserved.

THE Plague Commission finished its sittings at Karachi on Friday, and will meet next at Cutch Mandvi.

THE Government of India offices will close in Calcutta as usual in the last week in March re-opening in Simla on April 3rd.

A NEW feature of the polo week at Meerut is the Inter-regimental Racket Tournament, on the same lines as the now popular fixture at Home, which is to be played concurrently with the Inter-regimental Polo. There is every reason to hope that the new departure will catch on; though a good deal will depend, of course, upon the court; and the reputation of the Meerut court is not yet known to us.

NEWS which has filtered down from Kabul shows the Amir is particularly wroth at the Wasiri raids into Afghan territory. His Highness apparently considers the Indian Government responsible indirectly for them, as the Waziris are within the sphere of British influence. The position is one which may become very troublesome if further raids take place.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER'S visit to Calcutta has resulted in the settlement of several questions affecting his Province. It is now practically certain that there will be a High Court with three judges for Lower Burma, and the pay of the officers in the civil administration will be assimilated to that prevailing in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and the alienation of the revenue derived from its town lands by the Rangoon Municipality will not take place. The Government of India have sanctioned an additional grant of twenty lakhs for public works in Burma during the ensuing financial year.

THE Government of India have decided to grant a sum of Rs. 100 to each officer gazetted to a Volunteer Commission, as an aid towards meeting the expense of the necessary uniform and equipment. It was, we believe, originally proposed that these officers should get a free issue of certain articles of equipment, viz., sword, revolver, and belt; but it has been thought better to follow the practice in force in England and to make a pecuniary grant, on condition that the officer receiving the Rs. 100 shall refund the amount should he resign his commission or cease to serve on the active list within three years from the date of his appointment.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Benares, we are informed, has given to the Hindu College, of which he is patron, land and buildings to the value of over half a lakh of rupees, This princely donation enables the board of trustees to begin at once preparations for adopting these buildings to College purposes. The main building is an exceedingly handsome structure, built by the grandfather of the present Maharaja, as a summer palace; it was left unfinished at his death. It will now be completed, and will form one side of the College quadrangle. The site is in the district known as Luxa, in the healthiest part of Benares, in the midst of large pleasure grounds and gardens owned by the wealthp residents of the city.

FROM a report furnished to the Indian Foreign Office regarding the Mashad trade in 1897-98 it appears that the import and export of foreign goods increased to the extent of £40, 735 as compared with the figures of the year preceding. This is mainly due to the roads being re-opened for caravan traffic on the subsidence of the plague scare. The value of the trade was £68,885 less than 1895-96 and below the average of five years. There was a marked increase in the imports from Russian territory, the value being £121,000 or as much again as in 1894. This is unquestionably due to the Transcaspian Railway, and the existence of a cart-road between Mashad and Askabad. It may be noted as a significant fact that the goods imported from India, which passed through Mashad to Russian territory, have declined in value from a quarter of a million sterling in 1894 to £47,199 in 1897-98.

IN the last report from our Consular Agency at Mashad, It can be seen how the railway is affecting commerce in Khorassan. In 1894-95 the imports from Russian territory into Mahad were less than £60,000 in value: in 1897-98 they exceeded £121,000. It is remarked in the Report:—"This is no doubt due to the Transcaspian Railway and the existence of a cart-road between Mahad and Askabad. The Russian frontier, is, as compared with the Indian frontier, very close to Mashad and there is a large demand for the produce of Khorassan in Transcaspia. Again looking at the returns of goods imported from India through Mashad into Russian territory we find that the annual average in the three years 1893 to 1896 was merely £170,000, the highest figure £251,000 being reached in 1894-95. In 1896-87 the value dropped to below £43,000, but this was owing to the plague scare. In 1887-98 the figures are about £47,200. These go to show that the Russians are rapidly getting all the trade into their own hands, and as in Chinese Turkistan English and Indian traders must submit to the inevitable and look elsewhere for new markets.

IT was noted as an extraordinary feature about the New Year's Honours, writes the "Pioneer," that while the Indian Government had gone out of its way to bestow a Civil Order of its own on a British General Officer for purely military service in the Frontier campaign, the two Generals who might have very fitly received the Star of India or the Indian Empire for their distinguished exertions in combating the plague went without any recognition. The indisposition to reward plague work in the British service seems to extend all down the line. The resuscitated Order of St. John of Jerusalem was conferred, very deservedly, on four officers of the Indian Medical Service, but their comrades of the Royal Army Medical Corps who worked side by side with them are left quite unrecognised. During the time when the plague was at its worst in Bombay in 1897, there were no fewer than seven officers of the Army Medical Staff, as it then was working under the Bombay Plague Committee—namely, five in Bombay City, one in Colaba, and one in Kutch Mandvie. Their services in this capacity were purely civil, and entirely in the benefit of India, and it would have been thought that the Government of India would have found a particular pleasure in signifying its approbation of the work of officers who had thus served it outside the run of their ordinary duties. Under the circumstances it cannot be wondered at that the omission of any mention of the Army Medical Officers—though probably nothing more than an oversight—is felt to be marked, There were many other remarkable features on which our contemporary has not been enlightened. The plague honours were as unsatisfactory as could possibly be.

SINCE the publication of a criticism on the methods of the Higher Standard Examination in Urdu only a few days back, remarks our Allahabad contemporary, it has come to our notice that the system which we advocated, as regards points being allotted instead of various qualifications ranging from "very good" to "very bad," has been brought into force in the Bombay Presidency. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and it is satisfactory to know that at last a system has been adopted which has been employed for years in nearly every other examination that could be named. The candidate will now be able to know where he stands and what is wanted of him. Under the revised system in order to pass, he must obtain over 20 per cent. of points in each of the four subjects, and over 60 per cent. on the aggregate. For the written translation from English into Urdu 70 points have been allotted, out of which a candidate must obtain over 14 points in order to pass in this subject; for the written translation into English of a passage from the Bagh-o-Bahar a maximum of 40 points has been fixed, the minimum allowed being 8; for reading Urdu manuscript 60 points have been allowed, of which a minimum of 12 points is required; and for the conversational part 55 points have been allotted, out of which 11 points is the least a candidate is allowed to obtain to enable him to pass in the subject; thus out of a maximum of 225 points the candidate must make over 135 on the aggregate. From this it will be gathered that most stress is laid on the written translation from English into Urdu, and the passage of the "Bagh-o-Bahar" is regarded as the least important by the Board of Examiners. Candidates will now be able to tell at once which of the subjects they may have failed in; and the new scheme appears to be a very great advance upon the system of studied vagueness and mystery by which the authorities have hitherto sought to repel students instead of encouraging them.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

STORMY DEBATES EXPECTED.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The French journals "Le Temps" and "Debats" regret the decision in the Dreyfus case as being derogatory to the judicial system of France.

Stormy debates are expected in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE PURSUIT OF THE KHALIFA.

JAN 30.

The "Daily News" Cairo correspondent Telegraphs that Colonel Kitchener is returning to Omdurman, his pursuit of the Khalifa having proved unsuccessfull.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The Liberal Party will meet on the 7th February to elect a leader.

Sir H Campbell—Bannerman's election to the position is now regarded as being assured.

EGYPTIAN MIXED TRIBUNALS.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" states that only six European Powers, not including Germany, France and Russia, had accepted the proposal for a furtherprolon gation of the mixed tribunals in Egypt whose charter will expire to morrow the 31st instant.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

The authorities at Cairo have received numerous applications from English company promoters respecting the employment of capital in the Soudan, but all demands for privileges and concessions have been refused.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon with English Mails of the 20th instant left here for Bombay at 3 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Oceana for Colombo and Australia on the same day and time.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

KURRUM VILLAGERS CARRIED OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

A serious raid is reported from the Kurrum, three hundred Chamkannis having attacked some villagers woodcutting near Jullundur, killing three and carrying off five. Pursuit has been started, but its results are not yet known.

MR. CHALMERS' DEPARTURE.

The Hon. Mr. Chalmers sails for Home to assume his new appointment on April 1. His successor is understood to have been nominated and will probably be announced in a day or two.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

News has come in to-day from Kabul and gives an excellent account of the Amir's health.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

The business before next Friday's Legislative Council meeting will probably include the passing of the Buildings' bill and the presentation of the Select Committees' reports on the Contract, Petroleum and Evidence Bills, none of which are contentious.

A CLEAN PLAGUE SHEET FOR CALCUTTA.

Calcutta has once more a clean plague sheet, no suspected cases being reported during the whole of the week ending Saturday last.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Major Elliot, 2nd South Lancashires Jubbulpore is permitted to retire on pension.

Captain Perrott, R. A. is posted to the 32nd Field Battery Jhansi. Second Lieutenant Campbell to the 20th ditto at Kirkee. 2nd Lieutenant Willis to the 46th ditto at Neemuch and 2nd Lieutenant Martelli to the 40th ditto at Ahmednagar.

POONA, JAN. 30.

Surgeon-Colonel W. S. M. Price, A.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Meerut, officiates at Poona, in place of Surgeon-General Churchill transferred to Simla. Surgeon-Colonel Beamish goes from Colaba to officiate in place of Surgeon-General Price.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay for Kobe, arrived and sailed this afternoon.

JAN. 29.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Pandora, from Trieste to Calcutta arrived this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer.

Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	6?
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE Nirwana-Kai Thal branch of the Southern Punjab Railway, 23 miles in length, is expected to be ready for opening by the end of the month.

THE actual date of the opening of the Merry and Kushk Railway was December 21st. There was a fete at Kushk cantonment to which the local tribesmen and Afghans were bidden. A considerable number of people assembled on the occasion. Everything appears to have gone off satisfactorily.

THE Madras Government has good reason to feel dissatisfied with the effects of the current Provincial Contract. The Accountant-General shows that the revised estimate for the current year opens with a balance of Rs. 7,18,000 or Rs. 2,82,000 less than half the prescribed minimum with which the accounts of 1897-98 were specially directed by the Government of India to be closed in order to meet the famine requirements. The budget for next year estimates a deficit at the close of the year of Rs. 7,58,000, which represents almost exactly the extra expenditure budgeted for on account of plague.

IT will interest owners of race horses and others to know that Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong's horse Messmate, which won the Governor's Cup on Thursday at Guindy, was shod with aluminium, the shoes having been manufactured in the Madras Government School of Arts. We learn that although the shoes were fitted more or less experimentally, they stood the wear and tear of two races, on the same morning, most creditably, and Professor Chatterton hopes in a very short time to be able to supply shoes made of an alloy of the metal that will meet all requirements as regards strength and hardness.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING THE FORTHCOMING HANDICAPS.

THE INTERNATIONAL RUGBY MATCH.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

ALWAYS a troublesome post to fill to the satisfaction of all parties, the position of Master of Foxhounds seems every year to present more difficulty. With the increasing popularity of covert-shooting and the formation in many parts of the country of shooting syndicates, the tendency is ever to close more coverts to foxhounds—in any case prior to the arrival of the New Year. Wire fencing, also, is a continual source of anxiety, for which, however, tenant farmers cannot be held altogether responsible. It is cheap, convenient, and endurable, and so long as landed proprietors fail to provide other fencing farmers will continue to employ wire, and that, in all probability, to an increasing extent. With these and many other anxieties Masters of hounds have to contend, so it is little wonder that with the close of each successive season a large number of countries become vacant. These frequent changes are perhaps unavoidable; nevertheless they are to be regetted, for in a short term of office Masters can only hope to make the acquaintance of a few of the farmers, and they are apt to identify the hunt with the man who is in command. A popular Master generally contrives to get his own way in most things, while an unknown successor has to go over the whole ground afresh. Of recent changes in the hunting world the most important is the resignation of the Albrighton hounds by Mr. James Foster, which will take effect at the end of the season. Foster has held office since 1890 and not only has shown excellent sport, but is deservedly popular in the Albrighton country. Universal regret is expressed at his approaching retirement. Mr. C. P. Shrubb, Master of the Tedworth for eleven seasons, and who hunted hounds himself, also retires this season. Mr. F. Wise may succeed Mr. J. B. Charters in the Limerick country, and it is more than probable that Lord Lonsdale will follow Mr. Austin Mackenzie in the Mastership of the Woodland Pytchley. As a breeder of hounds Mr. Mackenzie was eminently successful, and representatives of his kennel took many prizes at the Peterborough shows. The lady hounds of his pack were bought by Mr. Wroughton, Master to the Pytchley, the dogs by Lord Worcester, who administers the Badminton country. The total sum realised was £5,000, which must be considered a remarkably good figure for a pack of foxhounds which has only been formed within the last twenty years.

Foxes are always hard to find in unsettled weather, especially after heavy rains, with accompanying floods, have obliged them to change their usual haunts. And so it happened in the Midlands last week that many coverts which usually are sure finds were drawn blank for days in succession. The Belvoir hounds met at Scalford on Saturday, and the afternoon fox provided a stirring gallop from Granley Gap. This was an experienced customer, without a doubt—probably the same that defeated hounds in a memorable run on a recent occasion. The old device of sounding the horn outside the covert sufficed to start him from his lair. With a capital scent and a good start, hounds raced away past Jericho and across the fine stretch of country that lies towards Bottesford. Once again this stout fox contrived to elude pursuit in the vicinity of Newark, finding refuge underground after leading the field in a brisk gallop. Although more than a week has elapsed since its occurrence, mention must be made of a wonderfully fine run with the Craven hounds. Finding in Sydmonton Wood, hounds rattled their fox along in grand style to the Warren Bottom, where it was thought that they changed on to the line of a fresh fox. Up to this point the pace had been very fast, and, with the ground deep and holding, many of the field were thrown out. From Warren Bottom hounds streamed away towards Basingstoke, the pace improving again as they neared that town. In the neighbourhood of Bramley they were in difficulties with a failing scent, and as the pack were a long way from home it was thought advisable to stop them. This great run lasted for over two and a half hours, and the point was twenty miles, the distance as hounds travelled being of course considerably more.

The Mackintosh, who took over the Mastership of the Glamorganshire hounds in 1897, is not only a keen fox-hunter but a first-rate man behind a gun, and the owner of some of the best grouse shooting in Scotland. His utterances, therefore, in regard to hunting are deserving of attention. At a meeting of the Glamorgan Hunt held in Cardiff recently he laid down the useful maxim that hunting men should extend due consideration to those who prefer sport with the gun. Too many Masters of Hounds are inclined to think that all branches of sport should give way to the pursuit of the fox, and, holding such opinions, they either do not see the necessity or will not take the trouble to conciliate the shooting interests. Another useful suggestion which fell from The Mackintosh referred to the common practice of "larking" home at the close of a day's hunting. It is such practices as these these that raise the farmer's ire, causing him to abuse fox-hunting and everyone conected with it and to run through his fences those strands of wire which, while they check "larking," also constitute a terrible source of danger to legitimate hunting.

So great have been the successes in races of a certain kind of the Foxhill Stable, over which William Robinson presides, that it has come to be regarded in much the same light as was the Woodyeates establishment at the time when William Day achieved his most notable successes. Under the control, more or less, of Robinson are no fewer than nine candidates for the Lincolnshire Handicap. That one of them will sooner or later come into strong demand is to be expected, and by some, doubtless, the lot owned by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild will be regarded as likely to supply a runner with a fair chance of treading in the footsteps of Le Nicham. The Lincolnshire Handicap is the first of a long series of engagements recently made for the unnamed thre-eyr-old by Enthusiast—Noble Duchess, apparently deemed to be a good horse on courses varying from one to two miles and a half in length. Owners of three-yr-olds seem to have taken heart with regard to their chance for the stake under notice, as in the entry, in addition to the unnamed youngster, are Irish Ivy, a filly by Marmiton—Wild Ivy, winner of the Londonderry Plate at Leopardstown; the Malton trained All Scarlet, successful in two out of three contests, in one of which, the Hopeful Stakes, at Doncaster, he defeated Deuce of a Daisy; the colt by Deuce of Clubs—Ionia; and Model Agnes; Baldoyle, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire; Carlin, victorious over a large field for the Prince of Wales' Nursery Handicap at Doncaster; and five others. William I'Anson on one occasion nearly effected a brilliant success on the Carholme with Bread Knife (who did part of his preparation on snow-covered ground), and the Highfield house trainer can this year make choice from three horses—Marthus, Easthorpe, and Bavelaw Castle, namely—the last named for long looked on in the north of England as likely to carry off a handicap of importance. Old stagers engaged are Kilcock, Maluma, Gazetteer, Lady Tyrtius, Star of Peace, Court Ball, and The Nipper, the last named two a pair little likely to supply the winner. To the entry for the Grand National Steeple-chase no great interest attaches, but amongst the thirty-one candidates for the Liverpool Spring Cup are several winners of valuable races, amongst them Jaquemart, Airs and Graces, Asteria, Dinna Forget, Al, Markt Chiselhampton, Brayhead, and Fatherless. The last-named veteran, successful for the Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsem three years ago, is advertised to be sold by private contract. So, too, is Chiselhampton.

Fatherless can again do battle for the corresponding race to that which he won in 1896 on Epsom Downs, amongst his rivals may be two other horses to which have fallen "Merropolitan" honours. These are the very useful Soliman and History, another possible competitor being Laughing Girl, who has not appeared in public since she ran a dead heat with Goletta at Ascot last June, and succumbed in the second struggle over a two miles course. When trained in the North of England she possessed considerable reputation. In the City and Suburban Handicap is engaged the five-yr-old Aurum II., expected to accomplish great feats in this country, and Newhaven II. may again compete, others of mark, upwards of three years old, that can go to the post being Merman, Prince Barcaldine, the aged Portmarnock, the speedy Dieudonne, Champ de Marr, and Hawfinch. Since 1879 the City and Suburban has fallen to a three-yr-old on only two occasions. In 1895 Bird of Freedom won, after a desperate struggle with MacMahon, and Grey Leg was victorious in 1894, followed home by an opponent of the same age, Xury to wit, whose defeat caused bitter disappointment to his Yorkshire adherents. Youngsters engaged this year include the inevitable colt by Enthusiast—Noble Duchess, Baldoyle, Claque, Aboyne, and Sinopi (all four belonging to the Egerton House establishment), Mazeppa—not a colt, it may be mentioned—Wolf's Hope, Carlin, Wild Irishman, Musetta, and Strike-a-Light. Of forty-nine candidates for the Chester Cup, ten are three-yr-olds, the cream of the party at present being the Noble Duchess colt and Solennis, the last-named the unbeaten son of Lourdes and Sister to Peace. The Kempton Park Great "Jubilee" Stakes has fared well, and in interest yields to none of the Spring handicaps. "Class" is excellently represented in the Sunbury Race, nearly all of the sixty-four horses entered having shown smart form. Youngsters of mark that can go to the post are Oppressor, Carlin, Wild Irishman, Baldoyle, Claque, Solennis, Crowborough, and the Beckhampton-trained colt by Kendal—Maid Marian, winner of the only race he has contested, the Tattersall Sale Stakes at Doncaster. Prominent in the ranks of the older horses is Kilcock, who has thrice vainly sought "Jubilee" Stakes laurels, worthy to keep him company being the speedy Eager, Sandia, Dinna Forget, Dieudonne, Newhaven II., and Nun Nicer.

There was some betting on the Derby last week, and the transactions recorded are calculated, most assuredly, to astonish every one who is familiar with last year's public running. It is difficult to understand how any one suffered to go at large could be so infatuated as to accept 9 to 2 about Flying Fox when 8 to 1 was to be had about Holocausts. It would be cruel to compare the form of these colts, as Flying Fox really beat nothing, either at Ascot or at Newmarket, whereas Holocauste has defeated some of the smartest two-year-olds in France. Then we find St. Gris backed at 6 to 1, and Trident at 10 to 1. Neither of the Rothschild pair is by any means likely to be dangerous in the Derby, for both colts will be found hopelessly deficient in stamina. They will win good races if judiciously placed, but it will be over short courses. Frontier, who was backed at 100 to 9 (a transaction in which there was more affinity with reason) is a colt capable of great improvement and I shall not be surprised if he discovers himself some four months hence to be quite as good as, if not better than, Flying Fox. There must surely be some rare fat head going about when 20 to 1 is accepted in January about a dark colt, of whom nothing is known except that he could not be trained last season, the inevitable conclusion being that in all probability he will again fail to stand a preparation. Twelve months ago, just in the same waysome mooncalves were gulled into backing the dark Angus, whose history was very similar, and he has never yet started in any race whatever. To back such a colt as Birkenhead at all is utterly fatuous, but to back him at such preposterous odds as these is really folly, the force of which could no further go. 50 to 1 would have been a short price to take.

The result of the first international Rugby football match of the season would be enough to make Englishmen wish that the dispute with Wales had never been settled were it not that they like to see good play at all costs. The cost to their reputation in this case was considerable. Since 1880, when Wales first began to play international games, a steady progress has been made which has not really been checked by a few apparent setbacks. And not only have Welshmen learnt most of what there was to learn from their opponents, but they have, as is well known, appeared as innovators and taught their former masters. The wonderfully precise system of passing displayed a few years ago among the Welsh backs seemed at first to be an inspiration; since then we have learned that it was a piece of elaborate mechanism that was capable of reproduction. Indeed the whole of a Welsh team is a machine. The three-quarters are its most important members, and the other men only serve those members. The forwards do nothing but heel out to the half backs, the half backs do nothing but feed the three-quaters. While other international teams have imitated these characteristics to a great degree, their forwards have never given themselves over wholly to heeling-out. There are occasions, without doubt, when the pure heeler-out is beaten by the pure scrummager. Saturday was not one of these occasions; the Welsh side worked like a machine well oiled and tended and in the prime of its life. As soon as the Englishmen began to lose confidence all that they lost seemed to be transferred at compound interest to the Welsh side in the shape of increased strength and accuracy. After the first quarter of an hour the game was over.

The score represented with greater accuracy than is usually the case the relative merits of the fifteens. The officials of the Welsh Union had got together as hot a pack of forwards as they have ever been able to put in the field, and they beat the English forwards at every point of the game. They played the Welsh game of heeling out to the halves cleanly and well, and in the loose open play, in which the Englishmen were supposed to be able to excel, the representatives of the Principality more than held their own. Beaten in the forward ranks, England had no chance, for the brothers James, bent on sustaining their reputation in this their first international match since their suspension, played a really marvellous game. Rotherham and Livesay were never so badly beaten, and the Welsh three-quarters were fed with rare regularity and precision. The consequence was that, in the face of a strong wind, Willie Llewellyn was able to dodge inside of Gamlin twice. When Wales had the wind England had no opportunity of retrieving the position. Bancroft kicked with extraordinary length and judgment. He completely tired the opposing forwards down, and his side were able to score four more tries, every one of which, although some of them were at extremely difficult angles, he converted. The man on the English side who distinguished himself most was Gamlin, who kicked and fielded well; and Robinson, who got the try, and Percy Stout also did many good things. It was a good game, but there was only one opinion at the conclusion—that England was outclassed in all departments.

The fortunes of the Northern Union clubs forming the first division of the Lancashire section continue to vary. At various periods of the season the championship has appeared to be a very good thing for any one of five clubs. When Broughton Rangers obtained the lead, after brilliant and consistent play, they seemed likely to remain there for the rest of the season, but a defeat sustained at Leigh on Saturday has quite altered the aspect of affairs, and considerable danger is now threatened by Oldham, who appear to have quite recovered their best form, and to be playing more strongly than ever. Leigh lost any chance they had of carrying off the championship early on, but they are not likely to drop many more points during the remainder of the season. The great improvement in the team is due to the forwards, who are a particularly smart lot. Salford had a chance on Saturday of getting to the head of the table, for by defeating St. Helens they would have been a clear point ahead. They looked like accomplishing the trick at half-time, when they led by a goal and a try to a try, but there was nothing between the teams when the whistle blew. Swinton and Oldham continue to show fine form. The former club is still a little weak forward, but superior back play enabled them to get the better of a hard-fought game with the much improved Runcorn team. Oldham had much easier opponents in Morecambe, who have one solitary win only to their credit. It is not unusual to hear of roughness in connection with Yorkshire competitions, but probable the most disgraceful encounter that has ever taken place on a football field was witnessed on Saturday at Dewsbury in a match between the town club and Morley. Five players were ordered off the field, and free fights were frequent. As Dewsbury won, it might have been expected that the angry feelings of the local enthusiasts would have been mollified, but, so far from this being the case, hundreds waited for the Morley men after the match, and it was only by the efforts of the Dewsbury Committee and some supporters that they were protected from assault. The incident will doubtless in due course come before the Yoskshire Committee, who have shown a praiseworthy effort to put down rowdyism.

How time flies! This week practice has begun for the University Boat Race. Mr. Fletcher will take the Cambridge men in hand practically at the beginning and end of the work. It is too much to expect a man to take a crew for eleven weeks on end, and so Mr. Lehmann will wait during the stay at Bourne End. It is by no means improbable that only two of last year's crew will be rowing for Cambridge. With any luck the eight will be well above any of the crews that have rowed since 1889. The excellent work of Messrs. Etherington-Smith and Goldie last term is bound to bear good fruit.

THE BISHOP IN THE SLUMS.

DR. MCARTHUR IN THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

Yesterday morning the Lord Bishop of Bombay spent a long and intesting morning making himself acquainted with some of the arrangements for alleviating the lot of the plague-stricken. Mr. Adamji Pirbhai and his sons met the Bishop and showed him over the Mahommedan Hospital so long and generously maintained by Mr. Adamji Pirbhai. The Mahratta Hospital was next visited. His Lordship evinced much interest in the patients and some suffering faces were momentarily brightened by his sympathy that ignorance of the language could not hide. The Bishop was gratified to hear that the site for the hospital was provided by Sir Dinshaw Petit and that Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali was the foremost helper in all the arrangements for building and organising the Hospital, which was admirably managed by a Committee of native Gentleman. The Julahee weaver's camp at Byculla was next visited and finally Mr. Murzban, C.I.E., conducted His Lordship through one or two improved chawls, a most valuable work which Mr. Murzban is successfully prosecuting with solicitude for both landlord and tenant.

IRON MANUFACTURE AT JUBULPORE.

A DECLINING INDUSTRY.

MR. Hole's account of the iron industry in the Central Provinces, to which we recently drew attention, contains the following description of the primitive methods and simple appliances, now used by the natives to smelt the iron, and which as he remarks are probably the same as have been employed by them from time immemorial and are shortly as follows :—

The furnace employed is probably the simplest form of the iron furnace now to be found in the world. It is built entirely of clay and sun-dried bricks. From behind, the furnace appears as a semicircular erection rising 3 feet above the level of the ground. In front a trench is dug to a depth of 3 ft. or three feet six inches wide at the bottom, four feet wide at the top and about 11 feet long. From the bottom of this trench to the front of the hearth of the furnace is 1 foot and the earth which slopes up towards the back of the furnace is about 2 feet by 1 foot 10 inches. From the front of the hearth (the back of the hearth being 5 inches higher) to the throat of the furnace is 4 feet 10 inches and at the throat the shaft is 10 inches square. The side walls are 10 to 12 inches thick and the hind wall 16 to 18 inches, these being constructed of sun-dried bricks overlaid with a mixture of two parts of clay and one part kodo straw. These slope slightly outwards from the top of the furnace towards the ground. The front wall is only 2 inches thick, and in this, there are no bricks. The bottom of this wall is 1 foot 1 inch above the front of the hearth and slopes slightly outwards towards the top of the furnace. This front wall has to bear most of the pressure of the burden, and as it is only supported by its adhesion to the thick side walls, it must, at the same time, be kept thin. As a general rule, therefore, it only lasts about eight days and then has to be replaced. The top of the furnace is covered in by a light clay roof about 1 1-2 inches thick, the large hole about 6 inches square being left open.

The man who plies the bellows sits in the trench in front of the furnace and to prevent the smoke and ashes blowing from the charge-hole (which also acts as the chimney) into his face, a thin screen of clay 1 inch 1 1-2 inches thick is erected on the top of the furnace 3 high in front and 2 feet 6 inches at the sides. In front of the furnace a roof of branches and leaves, supported on four posts, is placed as a shade from the sun. The whole furnace takes from 10 to 20 days and sometimes longer to prepare, costing about Rs. 8 As it is built of clay, it has to be constructed in sections, each of which must be left to get thoroughly dry, to allow the clay to consolidate, before the work is continued and so the construction of the furnace is necessarily a matter of some time. The usual arrangement is that nothing is paid for actually making the furnace. A lessee having engaged a bhatti-walla for the season at Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per month, the latter sets to work to construct the furnace, he and his family devoting three or four hours to the work every three or four days, letting it get dry in the interval. As their usual occupations, therefore, are very slightly interrupted, the smelter gets nothing for this and is only paid after the furnace is finished and in work. On the front of the hearth a gaderi is placed which looks like a long curved brick made of sun-dried clay, about 2 feet long, 2 inches thick and 5 inches broad. In this about 20 holes are broad, the centre upper one not being perforated. In the latter a stick is placed which, resting on the bottomof the trench, supports the gaderi in its place. The bottom of the furnace is then filled with a mixture of charcoal and cow-dung, about 7 seers of the former and 5 of the latter, to the level of the top of the gaderi. On the top of the gaderi, equidistant from the sides of the furnace and from each other, kept pressed against the bottom of the front wall of the furnace by two stones resting on the gaderi, are two tuyeres or badtals. These are directed so as to converge at the back of the furnace. They are made of sun-dried clay, about 1 feet 9 inches long, the diameter of the aperture at the large end being 2 inches and at the small end 3-4 inches the outside daimeter being 4 inches and 2 inches respectively. The whole of the front of the furnace from the front of the hearth to the bottom of the front wall, is then closed up with clay, leaving the apertures of the two tuyeres of course uncovered. On the side of the trench opposite the furnace a step is cut, and resting on this and on a pole placed in two forked sticks leaning against side of the furnace are two or three flat boards the end of the boards coming just below the apertures of the tuyeres so that the blower who sits here can comfortably ply the bellows. The bellows are made of goats skins about 1 in diameter and from 2 to 2½ feet high when stretched. They cost about Rs 12 and last a whole season The whole furnace is, then filled with charcoal from the charge-hole, about six large baskets being necessary or about 42 seers The furnace is then fired by blowing live charcoal through the tuyeres and the whole is speedily in blast. When the furnace is thoroughly heated and the charcoal sufficiently sunk for the purpose, a basket of ore (this is circular, 9 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, holding about 9 seers of ore) and a basket of charcoal (this basket is also circular, 1 foot 6 inches in diameter and 11 inches high, holding about 7 seers of charcoal) are added through the charge-hole. This is then done at regular intervals of 40 minutes, during the 12 to 14 hours that the furnace is in blast, in all 20 baskets of ore and 20 baskets of charcoal being used. Thus, altogether, 189 seers of charcoal (4 maunds 29 seers) and 180 seers of ore (4½ maunds) are used. Periodically at intervals of 30 or 40 minutes, a hole in the *gaderi* is opened with an iron poker and the slag allowed to run out, while the iron remains behind as a pasty mass. As the work continues the tuyeres are gradually burnt away until, at last, only about 3 inches to 4 inches are left. No flux is used, so that the slag is highly ferruginous, the silicon in the iron being oxidised and forming with a portion of the iron a fusible ferrous silicate. Not only, therefore, is a portion of the metal wasted in the slag, but it also seems certain that the removal of the silica cannot be so complete, as it would be with the adoption of a suitable flux and so extra labour is required to refine the resulting iron from the impurities still contained in it. After continuous working for 12 to 14 hours a porous bloom of iron is obtained weighing 30 to 35 seers, about 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 4 inches by 5 inches in size. The "gaderi" is then dug out with a pick, the iron pulled out while hot into the trench and left there during the night to cool until the next morning. If this rough bloom of iron is then sold, as it is, it fetches from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 2, but it is generally first refined.

The iron is refined as follows :—The rough bloom having been broken into two pieces, these are taken away to an ordinary blacksmith's forge and heated to a red heat in a small furnace about 1 ft. 6in. high and 10 to 12in. square. It is then beaten by heavy hammers on an anvil and formed into round cakes, in which form it is usually sold at Rs 2-8 to Rs. 3 per maund. From 20 to 30 per cent, of flag separates out from the iron in this process. An experiment made by Mr. Bose, with the kheri obtained from the manganiferous ore of Dhanwahi, showed that the rough iron lost as much as 38 per cent. of slag in the refining, while a later experiment with the Partabpur ore gave a loss of only per cent From 45 to 55 seers of charcoal are used daily in the refining furnace and it is worthy of remark that, where as any wood is used indiscriminately for the charcoal employed in the smelting furnace, charcoal made from dead bamboos is exclusively used for the refining furnace. The bellows, also, in this case are smaller, being about 1 1-2 feet high when stretched and costing about R5.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN R. M. BETHAM, 8th Bombay Infantry, succeeds to the appointment of District Recruiting Officer, Poona, *vice* Captain Knatchbull whose tenure shortly expires.

CAPTAIN H. S. STANNELL, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Sialkot, has been granted eight months' leave to England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. PALMER, I. M. S., in medical charge of the 9th Bengal Lancers, on being relieved by Captain Luard, I. M. S., 45th Sikhs, proceeds to Miran Shah to take up his appointment as Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey, I. M. S., granted sick leave to England.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

INSPECTION AT SABARMATI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SABARMATI, JANUARY, 29.

THE annual Camp of Exercise of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers was held this year at the new camping ground north of the Sabarmati River and on its banks, a charming situation. The parade ground was a splendid flat level piece. The men's camp was divided from the officers by a deep nullah, water was laid on to the camp, and a telegraph office adjacent was also opened. The men commenced to arrive on Sunday morning, the 22nd instant, the Bombay companies arriving by special train. On this day a clothing inspection parade was held when all the accoutrements were carefully examined. Church service being held in the recreation room in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Adams of the Church Evangelist Society. Commencing from Monday Battalion drills were gone through daily, and the men were exercised in field firing under their respective Company Commanders, Brigadier-General Ventris and Captain Aitken, D.A.A.G., arrived in Camp on Thursday morning, and inspected the camp, going minutely into all the arrangements made for the comfort of the men. He then inspected the bugler's machine gun detachment, the canteen &c. &c. In the evening Brigadier General Ventris was entertained by the officers at dinner.

Friday morning the battalion was inspected, the march past being particularly good. The men were then formed up and Brigadier General Ventris in addressing them said :—He was much pleased with all he had seen. The march past was good and the words of command of the officers were also good and smart. He had one small fault to find and that was, there was a little too much talking in the ranks. He was glad to have had the pleasure this year to meet them together in camp and complemented them upon the good shooting of the battalion.

Friday evening the officers entertained their guests and friends at a Gymkhana, when the following events were gone through :—

GYMKHANA RESULTS.

100 yards Flat Race	Vol Brown	1
Bicycle Race	Vol D'Mello	1
Egg Spoon Race	Mrs Duff	1
Royal Academy Race	Mrs Daniels	1
Arithmetical Stakes	Mrs Thomason	1
Officers Race	Mr Owen	1

Tug-of-war No. 3 Co., Commanded by Captain Franklin.

The Company Field firing competitions took place on Saturday morning on the Ahmedabad Camp range, and it was won by No. 2 Camp Company under Captain Woolcombe, with a total score of 351 points. No. 1 Company under Lieutenant Richardson being second with 339 points. Before marching back to Camp, Lieutenant Colonel Luard addressed a few remarks to the Battalion and said: He congratulated No. 2 Camp Company on their drill, and on the results of the field firing he particularly noted Corporal Mayes as being a most successful. He was very glad to be able to say that the men had behaved well and the General had expressed himself very well pleased with all he had seen. Lieutenant Colonel Luard thanked the non-commissioned officers and the men for their attention and also thanked the Sergeant Instructors for the trouble they had taken with their respective Companies To the officers who had given him every assistance he expressed his thanks. He was sure that they all regretted (and no one more so than himself) that this would be the last time Captain Wilson their Adjutant would be on parade, and although he was present, he did not mind telling them all in his presence that he was the best Adjutant they had ever had. At all times a good Adjutant was very necessary for the success of a regiment, and he did not know what they would have done some times without his able assistance. Three cheers for Captain Wilson was then called for which was heartily responded to. The Battalion then marched back to breakfast. The camp has now broken up, the majority of the men leaving by special train for Bombay at 4 p.m.

The nights were very cold and the days rather warm, but I am pleased to say the general health of all ranks was excellent. The sanitary arrangements were all that could be desired.

List of officers, 1st Battalian :—Colonel Oliver, R. E., Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, Major F. G. Lynde, Capain R. Woollcombe, Captain J. Franklin, Captain H. H. Deane, Captain M. W. Fleisher, Surgeon-Captain A. H. Deane, Lieutenant Hanson, Lieutenant Owen Richardson, Lieutenant Thomason, Lieutinant Young, Lieutenant Guy, Lieutenant Nash, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenant Medley, and Lieutenant Forrest.

List of guests attending Dinners and at Home :—General Ventris, Captain Aitkin, Dr. Pollen, M. A. commissioner, Salt Revenue; Mr. Fry, Sessions Judge; Captain Hicks, Captain G.B. Arbouin, Captain Strick Mr. Luard, Mr. Shuttleworth Shropshires, Mr. Brand, Mr. Dunlop, Mr Division. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Thomason, Mrs. Daniells, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Captain Macaulay, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. MaCafee. Mr Mackae Mr. Furneaux, iss Miss Johannes, Mr. Reynelds, Mr. Reihold.

Captain Wilson who has now been with the Battalion just over five years leaves to join his own Regiment the Durhams at Mandalay Burmah. During his tenure of office he has worked to make the Battalion one of the best shooting regiments in the Presidency as results at Poona this year has shown. His loss will be keenly felt, for he has made himself very popular. The men were catered for by Mr. Morrell an old Sergeant Instructor of the 2nd Battalion, Captain Franklin Mess President looking after the comforts of the officers in his usual genial way. It was one of the largest and most successfull Camp the Battalion have,

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND,

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

AT the annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund on Sunday Mr. Ledlie, the Chairman, in the course of some remarks about the report, said :—"There has been some misconception and a great deal of needless fuss in connetion with the proposals of the directors in Circular No. 6 dated 1st July 1898. That tde fund should have an office of its own was thought of more than thirty years ago and through brought up again and again slipped through as of often, It was left to your present directors to buckle to the psoject and give it effect. In para 34 of their present report you will find briefly stated what has been done in the matter. The erection of other buildings on the surplus land was always only a remote contingency. Our purpose is to dispose of such surplus to the best advantage. The additional Rs. 1,40,000 asked for has not yet been drawn. What has been drawn is the first lakh of rupees, which was receiving 3½ per cent in the hands of the Government and was drawn out and reinvested in 3½ per cent Government paper, which again had to be sold to enable the directors to meet the purchase money for the land, &c. Owing to daily fluctuations in the market such transactions must involve either profit or loss according to the prevailing rate. We incurred a net loss of Rs. 3,000 which was absolutely unavoidable."

In concluding his address the Chairman said :—I cannot sit down without one more remark, and that is that at a time of special trouble and worry when the time and energies of your directors have been taxed to the uttermost and they are called upon to exercise the greatest tact, patience and carefulness, it is not too much to expect that the friends of the Fund should rally round them to strengthen their hands in support of the common cause. Instead of this however we have had to encounter uncalled-for attacks, to correct misrepresentations gross enough to have come from unscrupulous foes and to pose as men on trial where we might well have looked for approbation and encouragement.

Mr. Tweedie moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Consadine seconded the motion which was carried after some discussion

The following directors were elected to fill three vacancies—Mr. Justice Hill, who obtained 339 votes, Mr. A. S. Judge, 237 votes, and Mr. G. L. Gotton, 221 votes.

THE Board of Trade returns show that the imports for December 1898 amounted to 45,332,608*l*., compared with 41,334,536*l*. in the corresponding month of 1897, and increase of 3,998,072*l*. The chief increases were in articles of food and drink, and raw materials for textile manufactures. The exports for the same month were 20,978,498*l*., against 19,320 156*l*. in December 1897, on increase of 1,658,252*l*. The chief increases were in manufactured yarns and machinery. The imports for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1898, amounted to 470,604,198*l*., compared with 451,028,960*l*. for the whole of 1897, an increase of 19,575,238*l*. The exports for the last year were 233,792*l*., against 234,219,708,390, in 1897, a decrease of 828,916*l*.

THE NEW MAHARAJAH OF DURBHANGA.

INVESTITURE BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

THE Palace and gardens of the Maharajah of Durbhangah have long been one of the show places of Behar, but they have rarely presented so gay and attractive an apperance as on the occasion of the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 23rd instant, for the purpose of investing Maharajah Rameshwar Singh with the title of Maharajah Bahadur. The streets, both in Durbhanga and in Laheria Serai were decorated with flags and bunting, and the large crowds testified to the general interest that was being felt in the event. Sir John Woodburn, who had been paying a flying visit to Mozufferpore in order to be present at the annual inspection of the Behar Light Horse of which he is Honorary Colonel, left that station by special train early on Monday morning reaching Laheria Serai at 9-45 a.m. He was accompanied by The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I. Chief Secretary, Mr. A. H. Gayer, Private Secretary, and Captain Rawson, A.D.C. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, was unfortunately prevented by illness from joining the party. His Honor was received on arrival by Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E, the Magistrate, Mr. T. G. Charles, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S. Settlement Officer, and other officials and members of the District Board and Municipality. His Honor drove at once to Mr. Carlyle's Bungalow where he breakfasted. The Cutcherries were then inspected and addresses were presented by the Dhurbhanga Municipality and the District Board. The Address of the former was in the following terms :—

May it please your Honor.—We the Municipal Commissioners of Durbhanga on behalf of ourselves and the ratepayers whom we represent beg to approach your Honor with our most hearty welcome on the occasion of your auspicious visit to this town. It is a matter of deep satisfaction to us all that we are serving under the aegis of your Honor's protection, and we and millions of our fellow subjects have already had ample proof of your solicitude for our welfare so conspicuously evinced by your Honor's exertions and sympathy during a critical time of danger and panic caused by the Plague, from which visitation we have been mercifully and providentially preserved. Whilst we note with universal and deep regret that one of the motives of your Honor's visit is in connection with the untimely decease of the late Maharajah of Durbhanga, we venture to express a hope that his successor whom you are now about to invest with the khillut of Maharajah Bahadur may, by his beneficence, sympathy, kindly feeling, and public spirit, emulate the bright example shown by his brother, the late Maharajah, whose life of usefulness and benevolence forms a bright page in the history of Durbhanga, and whose memory, especially among the poor, will never be effaced. It is a matter of gratification to the Municipality to be able to inform your Honor that the public health of the District has remained good during a year characterised by floods in Durbhanga of a severity unknown in the past fifty years. In conclusion, we have only to again express our hearty welcome and our great pleasure at your Honor's first visit to Durbhanga—a visit which we trust may be repeated at no distant date.

The address of the members of the District Board was couched in similar terms and was as follows:—

May it please your Honor.—We the the members of the District Board of Durbhanga desire to be allowed to welcome your Honor on your first visit to this District. We are assured of your Honor's interest and sympathy in our endeavours to increase the popularity and develope the resources of the Durbhanga District. The District has now in great measure recovered from the effects of the great famine, and though considerable damage has been done by floods this year, the present outlook is on the whole promising. The District Board is at liberty to meet the utmost wants of its charges. We therefore feel justified in meditating some advance in the direction of improving means of communication, and are considering a scheme for constructing a number of bridges which are greatly needed. We trust that this scheme will meet with your Honor's approval and support. The Members of the District Board would desire to urge the importance of completing as soon as possible the railway from Sakri to Jainagar. A railway is also much wanted from Somastipore to Roserah. We commend this and the other interests of the District to your Honor's consideration. In conclusion, we have only to again express our hearty welcome, and we pray to the Almighty to grant you long life and prosperity.

His Honor briefly replied in suitable terms of acknowledgement, and made special reference to the great interest that had always been manifested in the local affairs of the District by the late Maharajah Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, G.C.I.E. and to the great loss that the country had sustained by the premature close of so useful and beneficient a career.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS.

At one o'clock Maharajah Sri Rameshwar Singh drove down in state to Laheria Serai to call upon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, escorted by a guard of the Raj Sowars who looked exceedingly smart. Shortly afterwards, His Honor drove into Durbhanga to inspect the Dufferin and Raj Hospitals where he was received by Colonel Smyth, I.M.S. Civil Surgeon, and Babu Nobin Chunder Dutt, Assistant Surgeon, and conducted over the Building. At two o'clock the Lieutenant Governor, preceded and escorted by the Raj Sowars proceeded to the Ram Bagh Palace where a shamiana had been specially erected for the purpose of the investiture, as the Durbar Hall in the Ananda Bagh Palace, where the late Maharajah had died was closed out of respect to the widowed Maharanees. On the arrival of His Honor he was received by a Guard of Honor of the Bengal Police who were drawn up on the lawn in front of the shamiana under the command of Maulvi Jannat Hossain, Assistant Superintendent of Police. As His Honour passed into the Durbar Hall between the files of Raj Sepoys, preceded by his Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary and supported by the Chief Secretary and the District Majistrate, the Raj Band struck up the National Anthem and a salute of fifteen bombs was fired. A golden chair had been placed for the accommodation for the Lieutenant Governor upon a dais beneath a handsome canopy of crimson cloth of gold. and at the foot of the dais there was a similar chair on the right hand, to which His Highness the Maharajah was presently to be conducted. On His Honor taking his seat on the throne, Mr. Bolton and Mr. Carlyle withdrew and returned after a short interval with the Maharajah who wore the ancient head-dress of the Mithila Brahminis, of which he is the Chief. Both the head-dress and the robe of the Maharajah were literally incrusted with diamonds and other jewels. The Maharajah was then formally invested by the Lieutenant Governor with the title of Maharajah Bahadur, the Sanad being read by the Chief Secretary. His Highness was then conducted to the seat prepared for him and was addressed by Sir John Woodburn as follows :—

"Maharajah Bahadur, it is with mingled feelings that I address you to day, feelings which you will understand and share. You and I alike have our minds full of the great brother who preceded you, and whose loss is so recent that it has curtailed the ordinary ceremonies of this occasion. We all of us here mourn the loss of a great Rajah, who rapidly attained the leadership of the landed classes in Bengal, partly by his marked capacity for public affairs, but still more, I think by his remarkable singlemindedness of purpose and great generosity of disposition. You Maharajah, mourn in addition the loss of a brother the wealth of whose affection towards you I had the fortunate privilege myself to witness. But if it was not the will of Providence that he should remain longer with us, I can at least congratulate myself that you are his successor. I should have regarded it as a public calamity, if another great Raj in Behar had passed into a long minority. It is a matter of misfortune that in three of the leading Houses in Behar there is no leader; and therefore it is, Maharajah, that I am glad that in Durbhanga at any rate, there is a successor in the prime of life and energy. I know, Maharajah, that it is your earnest desire and aim to tread closely in the footsteps of your brother and to carry on as he did the high traditions of your House. You could have no finer example, and I bid you God-speed at the start of your career with the most assured confidence that you will fulfil our expectations and your own desires. I wish you, Maharajah Bahadur long life and happiness in your splendid inheritance—happiness which I hope will reach that point to which we all aspire, but which so few of us attain, the serenity of a satisfied conscience. My best wishes go with you Maharajah.

His Honor's speech was received with much satisfaction by the large assemblage of gentlemen both European and Native who thronged the shamiana. Among those present at the Durbar were Mr. A. Ahmed, C. S. Mr. J. H. Kerr C.S. Mr. L. C. Ramsay C. S. Mr. A. Mellor, C. S. Mr. H. W. P. Croope, C. S. Mr. T. G. Charles, D. S. P. Col. F. A. Smyth, I. M.S. Civil Surgeon, Mr E. G. Barton, District Engineer, Mr F. Nedham (Pundowl) Mr C. Hay Webb (Mukhtarpore) Mr G. W. Stevens, the well known War Correspondent and Author of "With Kitchener to Khartoum", Mr H. E. A. Cotton (Calcutta) Mr P. Duff (Purneah) Mr H. A. Renny (Naryah) Mr T. Lloyd (Jhanjharpore) Mr R. B. Summers (Seraha) Mr J. Shortt (Bhaptiahi) Mr R. S. King (Rabika) Mr H. Meyer (Parihar) Mr A. G. Williams (Purneah) Mr J. M. Falkner (Bachour) Mr W. K. S. King (Kamtowl) Rai Tara Prasad Mookerjee Bahadur (Revelgunge) Maharaj Kumar Ganeshwar Singh, and other Raj Babuans, Mahamahopadhyayas Krishna Singh Thakar, Dukba, Mochinjha, Sarai Narain Sastri, and Ajudhia Nath Misir, Babu Nundjee (Deputy Magistrate) Babu Burhamdeo Narain (Deputy Magistrate) Maulvi Syed Kairam Hussain (Deputy Magistrate) Maulvi Hashmat Hussain (Deputy Magistrate) Maulvi Jannat Hussain, A. S. P. Maulvi Syed Nurul Hassain (special sub-registrar) Babu Nobin Chunder Dutt (Assistant Sur

geon) Babu Chunder Sekar Bose (Assistant Manager of the Raj), Babu Vindhyanatha Jha, B. A., Babu Gourishankar (Rajnakar) &c. &c. After several photographs had been taken of the Durbar group by Messrs Bourne & Shepherd of Calcutta, and presentations made to His Honour of the leading gentlemen present, an adjournment was made to the Nargowna Bungalow where the Maharaja entertained the Lieutenant-Governor and

A LARGE PARTY AT LUNCHEON.

After luncheon His Highness entered the room and amid cheers proposed the health of Sir John Woodburn in the following speech:—Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I rise to propose for your acceptance a toast of which I can safely predict that you will receive it with acclamation. It is a little more than a year ago that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor assumed charge of these Provinces. He did not conceal from us that he came among us as a stranger the greater part of whose official life had been past elsewhere than in Bengal. But he will bear me out, I trust, when I say that the welcome of the people of Bengal was none the less sincere and hearty on that account. I will go still further and add that, even if he be a stranger, few strangers have made themselves so thoroughly at home amongst us in so short a space of time as his Honor Sir John Woodburn. He has already completely identified himself with us all. We are glad and proud to count him as one of ourselves, and to note in the very fact of his present visit to Behar an illustration of the sympathetic manner in which he has set about the duties of his rule. I trust he will allow me to add that we all hope it will not be the last time we shall be honoured by his presence on this side of the Ganges. I can assure him that he will always be met in Durbhanga with the most loyal and enthusiastic of welcomes. I ask you gentlemen to drink with one accord to the health of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor."

His Honor in reply humourously observed that the Maharajah had turned the tables on him by proposing his health. He had now the pleasure to ask them all to drink to the health of their host, and if there was anything he could add to the congratulations he had already conveyed to him it would be that he felt sure that one who had, like the Maharajah, been a fellow Civilian was certain to bring to the management of this great Raj all those business-like habits which no one who had been a joint magistrate could fail to have acquired.

His Honor then gave the toast of the Maharajah's health with three times three, himself leading an extra cheer. His Highness made the following speech in acknowledgment:—Your Honor and Gentlemen,—I find it difficult to employ suitable words in which to thank your Honor for the extremely kind way in which you have been pleased to propose my health, and you Gentlemen, for the flattering manner in which you have received it. This is not, I feel, the time or the place for a long speech. I have no wish moreover, to indulge in the usual hackneyed compliments: and if my method of expression leaves anything to be desired, I can ask nothing better from you, Gentlemen, than that you should recognise that there are some feelings which lie too deep for words, I am not likely, you may rest assured, soon to forget the present occasion. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has bestowed upon me a signal mark of distinction by his presence here to-day; and you Gentlemen, have placed me also under an obligation by your countenance and support. I am only too conscious that all that your Honor has said to-day is really far more of a tribute to the memory of my late brother, and of the work to which he devoted his life than to myself who am after all more or less of a newcomer and have still my spurs to win. I can assure you that I desire nothing better than to follow in his footsteps and to earn for myself the distinction of being a worthy successor to him, and I shall be more than satisfied if I can succeed in this. I tender to you all Gentlemen my most sincere and hearty thanks for the compliment you have paid me.

After some further photographs had been taken, His Honor and the Maharajah drove together round the gardens and proceeded to the Maidan where the Raj elephants forty-five in number were drawn up in single file, their silver howdahs and velvet and gold trappings glittering in the sun and making a noble spectacle. After witnessing for a short time the Native sports and feats of horsemanship that were in progress on the Maidan His Honor and party left for Calcutta by special train at 4 p. m. the Maharajah personally attending the Lieutenant Governor to the railway station.

THE DURBAR.

On the 24th instant, the newly installed Maharajah held a Durbar at which addresses were presented and congratulatory speeches delivered on behalf of the various associations in the District, The following is the full text of the Maharajas reply:—

GENTLEMAN,—I have to thank you most heartily for the very kind and flattering addresses with which you have presented me on behalf of the inhabitants of the Durbhanga District and neighbourhood, the employes of the Raj, and the teachers of the High School. I am glad also to notice among the signatories to the addresses the names of many friends not only of the Raj but of myself personally, and it is a pleasure to me to take this oppurtunity of tendering them all my thanks for the manner in which they have received me on my accession to the "Gadi." I have greatly appreciated your good wishes and congratulations. I can only assure you by way of reply, that it will be my earnest endeavour to carry on the work and the policy of my lamented and dear brother in every possible way. No one is more sensible than myself of the many grave and onerous responsibilities that have devolved upon me, and I have already given an indication of my intentions with regard to the further management of the Raj, I do not therefore think it necessary to go into any great detail on the present occasion. I hope however, in this connection, that the tenentry will bear in mind that, like my brother, I have always their best interest at heart and that I will do my utmost to further them in every way. It is my earnest wish that the excellent relations that always existed between my brother and his tenantry should continue, and for my part I will use every endeavour to bring this about. With regard to the question of Sanskrit Literature, I am in full agreement with all you have said, The subject is one that has the deepest interest for me, As you have said, the Mithila of the Ancients was renowned for its various schools of Sanskrit Literature and Philosophy, and it will be a special pleasure to me if I can in any way assist in bringing it back to its proud position as the leading authority in all questions of religion and Sanskrit Literature, I shall welcome any practical suggestions which you may think fit to offer, and I shall look with the utmost confidence for your hearty co-operation and support. I have been much touched by the nature of your references to my dear brother. It is a great consolation to me in my affliction to feel that you can so warmly appreciate his useful and benevolent career, and that the motives and aims which underlay the whole of his life have been so clearly understood by you all. Some of you have known me from infancy; many of you I have known for a long number of years. You will believe me when I say that I regard myself simply as a trustee and a manager of the Raj, whom my brother has left behind him, to take care of his interests and reputation, to protect his good name, and to carry on his work and uphold the high traditions that were so dear to him. I am glad to take this opportunity of publicly announcing to you that I have decided to invest a lakh of rupees in some reliable security the interest on which I intend to be expended on the relief of deserving widows and the poor, blind, and aged. The only qualification I require is that the recipient shall be connected in some way or other with the Durbhanga Raj. I am asking the sub-mangers to favour me with their views on the subject, and I am also placing myself in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. I thank you once more for your kinds words of welcome. and if the great God whom we alike believe in, whether Hindus, Mussulmans, or Christians, grants me health and strength, I shall do my best to deserve the encomiums you have been so good as to bestow upon me.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Cruisers Handicap Race—Start at 2-0 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Pixie	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse
Chita	Mr E Comber
Isca	Mr James P Chrystal
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Janetta	Officers, R E
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Violet	Capt G Wilson

Course No. 3, viz. From Comtee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, leaving both marks to starboard: round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port and thence to Comtee Vessel, Length of course 10·5 miles.

30 Footer Class Race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Laird
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Nanta	Mr C T R Scovell
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 3, viz, same as above.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Teal	Mr W Murray
Lerna	Mr M P Baird
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins
Midget	Officers, R A

Course No. 13 reversed, viz., from Committee Vessel round Markboat with R flag at South Trooppile Buoy, round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving both marks to port and thence to Committee Vessel. 3 times round. Length of course 5·7 miles.

Ship's Boats Handicap Race—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Galley	Capt H L Fleet, R N
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr G B Hazell
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lieut A V Courage, R N
P and O s s Clyde's Cutter	Officers s s Clyde

Course No. 13 reversed, viz., same as above. (3 times round.)

Members are hereby reminded that entries for races on Thursday next, 2nd proximo, will close at noon to-day.

Owing to the arrival expected of the Flagship, the ship's boats service rig race of Thursday next, 2nd proximo, will be postponed till Saturday, 11th February 1899, and all the rowing matches including yachts, dinghies sculling race advertised for Friday next, 3rd proximo, will be postponed till Friday, 10th idem.

THE OVAL FOR CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really a pity that the cricketers have been put to any amount not only of inconvenience but even danger to their life and limbs on account especially of polo-playing, on the Cricket (Parade) ground now called the *maidan*. An additional inconvenience is caused by the location of huts and tents on the only convenient play ground in Bombay. The best open space for tenting purposes is the Oval, which lies absolutely unoccupied and unused by anybody, and if it is so used the cricketers on the *maidan* would be relieved of at least this additional inconvenience, I think, Sir, neither the constantly equitably disposed judges of the High Court nor the first gentleman of the Secretariat, His Excellency the Governor, may be taken to be an objecting party to the Oval being used by a portion of the distressed inhabitants of Bombay. If however it is thought by the great Plague Administrators or some other objecting party that the sheds and tents should be there on the *maidan*, the cricketers may be allowed to use the Oval, about which, Sir, you have been pleased to say in May 1868, "It is a pity that the Commissioner of Police had thought it necessary (as we are informed he has) to put a stop to the amusement of the young Parsee cricketers who have been in the habit of pitching their wickets, very much to their own benefit and amusement, and rarely, if at all, to the inconvenience of any one else, in the spacious Oval on the Esplanade formed by the new Rotton Row. We are not aware of the purposes for which it was intended by Mr. Bellasis and his coadjutors that a large area of enclosed ground should be used, but if it is not to be available for such games as cricket (which the place just seems made for) we cannot imagine what else could be the object for certainly those who walk there of an evening could be counted on ones fingers. The promenade at the beach, and the road at the other side of the Row takeaway, all the pedestrians and if the lusty youngsters who wield the bat and ball are banished from the Oval, the ground had better be sold at once as sites for building purposes. We imagine that any inconvenience caused by the cricketers can only have been of the very slightest character and certainly nothing more than cricket causes anywhere. It would be about as unreasonable to put a stop to thoroughfares in the streets for fear of accidents as to enforce the prohibition we allude to." It may be mentioned that what you said thirtyyears ago is as true of the ground to-day as it was then. But I suppose, Sir that all circumstance considered it would be generally more satisfactory if the sheds and tents rather than the cricketers are allowed on the Oval

As to the question what steps "Sohrab" your yesterday's correspondent may take for recovering the cricket ball, which a certain Tatia is said to have misappropriated I think one of your readers of the legal profession might capably go to "Sohrab" rescue. I think the the Tatia in question can well be prosecuted for keeping, against the wish and will of its proper owner a thing not belonging to himself.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. H. FURNEAUX.

MR. J. H. FURNEAUX, on his retirement from the Sub-editorship of the "Times of India," was yesterday morning presented with an illuminated address (enclosed in a massive silver Cutch casket, of remarkably fine workmanship), a silver cigar case and inkstand, and a gold pencil case. These had been subscribed for by the literary and printing staff of this journal.

The address, which was read by Mr. Nanabhoy R. Chichgar, stated that the staff of the "Times of India" having learned with feelings of sincere regret of Mr. Furneaux's intention to sever his connection with the office after a long service, ventured to ask his acceptance of those slight tokens as showing the regard in which the recipient was held by the givers. During his entire service Mr. Furneaux had shown a kindness of spirit and good fellowship, which was deeply appreciated by all with whom he came in contact, The varied and trying duties of his position were undoubtedly a great and perpetual strain on the strongest physique, and the ability shown by him in their fulfilment had stamped him as a ripe journalist. In saying farewell the staff trusted that Mr. Furneaux would have that success in English journalism which he so richly deserved, and wished him a speedy return to health.

Mr. Chichgar before reading the address, made a few remarks, in the course of which he referred to Mr. Furneaux's fifteen years' service to the "Times of India." He said that as Mr. Furneaux was now retiring from his post the varied experince he had gained as Sub-editor of a paper like the "Times of India" would stand him in good stead in his future journalistic career.

Mr. T. J. Bennett, in making the presentation, said that the occasion was one of pleasure mingled with regret—pleasure at finding such evidence of Mr. Furneaux's popularity, and regret for losing the services of one who had served so well and so faithfully during such a long term of years. That such a large number of the members of the staff had gathered together to bid farewell to Mr. Furneaux was an indication of a popularity which he well deserved. Mr. Bennett then referred to Mr. Furneaux's exemplary devotion throughout the whole of the period during which he had served the paper, and said that he had no doubt that the ability and faithfulness with which he had discharged his duties, and the experience he had gained there, would serve him in good stead in his future journalistic work at home. He trusted that Mr Furneaux's career in England would be as pleasant and prosperous as it had been in India. (Applause.)

Mr. Furneaux, in returning thanks, testified to the extremely friendly relations which had always subsisted between the heads of the various departments and himself, and said that it was gratifying to him to find that his departure had been made the occasion for such a cordial and spontaneous expression of esteem. It softened the regret inseparable from farewell to know that he was leaving so many sincere friends behind him.

Dr. Blaney, as an old friend, having made a few remarks testifying to the ability, geniality and the deep interest which Mr. Furneaux took in maintaining the dignity and prestige of the paper, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Furneaux were garlanded. Three cheers for the firm of Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co. and for Mr. Furneaux terminated the proceedings,

THE S. S. BHANDARA.

THAT the British authorities on the East African Coast are in great fear of the importation of plague from India has been proved by their behaviour in the case of Bhandara. As that vessel was plague stricken on arrival at Kilindini, near Mombassa, there was some justification for alarm; though the Venice Convention fully provided for such a case. But Sir Arthur Hardinge and his subordinates had even before then shown that they regarded with suspicion any ship carrying coolies from Bombay or Karachi, Thus the steamer Nevasa reached Kilindini on December 12th, carrying coolies for the Uganda Railway and also a number of deck passengers from Bombay. The Medical Officer of the Port was about to board her when he learned that she had been only nine and a half days at sea. He refused to go on board, the idea being of course not to establish communication with the shore, as the Nevasa had come from an Indian port infected with plague. He informed the shipping agents that he had put the vessel in quarantine, and that she was to remain in that state until the railway authorities had made the necessary arrangements for the disembarkation of the coolies consigned to them. The doctor added that the coolies could only be landed under the precautions recommended by Her Majesty's Commissioner. As the ship had a clean bill of health this procedure could not possibly be justified. The precautions mentioned were peculiar. The coolies were to be put into lighters, carried some distance from the vessel, then told to divest themselves of all their clothing and to swim ashore stark naked! On landing they were each to be given four yards of linen cloth in place of their own clothing which was to be left on the lighters and afterwards destroyed. We cannot quite make out whether this programme was carried out, but the coolies were eventually landed, though two days were lost in negotiating with the Commissioner, who said he should hold the railway authorities responsible if any outbreak of plague occurred. The whole anxiety of the medical officer and his superiors was apparently centred upon the coolies, for the Bombay deck-passengers were allowed to land in the clothing they were wearing. As the coolies had been under close observation before they left India whereas the other deck-passengers had only passed the usual medical examination, the danger of infection was certainly greater from the latter; but this does not seem to have occurred to Sir Arthur Hardinge and his advisers. We trust that the Government of India will address the English Foreign Office on this matter, for the cases of the Nevasa and Bhandara furnish a bad precedent. England above all other countries must be loyal to the terms of the Venice Coventiou or Indian trade may be seriously affected.—*Pioneer*.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s., 1-2d, per bottle.

THE HYDERABAD CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 27.

THE following are the full scores of the two ties played up to this evening for the cup presented by H. E. Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, K.C.I.E., for the cricket tournament open to the British and Nizam's Garrison. During the match, Lincolns vs. Cheshires, Colonel Lowth and the officers of the Lincolns were "At Home," and at the second match 19th Hussars vs. Golconda Brigade, Colonel Walseley Jenkins and the officers of the 19th Hussars were "At Home."

LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Plunkett l b w b Parks	46	c Porcher b Sgt Burn	0
Sergt Fraser st Porcher b Maj Lamb	47	c Porcher b Sgt Burn	41
Major Marsh c Tully b Birkley	13	c Porcher b Sgt Burn	0
Sgt Stevens c Park b Birkley	0	b Sgt Burn	2
Capt Hubbard c Turton b Maj Lamb	22	c Tully b Maj Lamb	15
Lieut Rennie run out	6	c Maj Lamb b Sgt Burn	8
Pte Barley c Dodd b Maj Lamb	16	st Porcher b Birkley	0
Sergt Greaves b Sgt Burn	6	c Porcher b Sgt Burn	31
Lieut Tatchell b Sgt Burn	2	c Burn b Birkley	4
Corpl White c Capt Turton b Lamb	13	c Burn b Birkley	0
Pte Ross not out	4	not out	1
Extras	14	Extras	19
Total	189	Total	121

1ST CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

1st Innings.	
Major Lamb c Capt Hubbard b Pte Ross	127
Lieut Porcher run out	28
Bt Mr Birkley b Capt White	26
Corpl Cheshire b Pte Ross	58
Corpl Cobb c Capt Hubbard b Mr Rennie	7
Sgt Brown c Sgt Greaves b Mr Rennie	18
Capt Turton b Mr Rennie	1
Sgt Dodd Sgt Stevens	42
Pte Park c Sgt Fraser b Mr Rennie	21
Clr-Sgt Plank not out	25
Pte Tully c Corpl White b Sgt Stevens	6
Extras	12
Total	391

19TH R. W. O. HUSSARS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sgt Green c Chamareth b Blake	101	not out	105
Corpl Pearman c Nadir Jung b Fingiass	9	b Fallon	17
Corpl Symes c Nadir Jung b Fingiass	4	c and b Fallon	6
Pte Whyte b Massufurdin	17	c and b Fallon	14
Mr Cotton b Sha Mirza Beg	5	b Sha Mirza Beg	21
Pte McNally b Blake	11	b Blake	6
Mr Percy l b w b Blake	4	c Blake b Fallon	2
Corpl Thompson c Plunkett b Massufardin	5	b Fallon	0
Corpl Bartley b Blake	6	b Fallon	0
Pte Hoare not out	21	b Blake	0
Pte Cato c Griffin b Massufurdin	0	b Killader	19
Extras	3	Extras	11
Total	194	Total	198

GOLCONDA BRIGADE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Killader b Cato	11	b Green	22
Nadir Jung c Pearman b Green	6	b st Bartley b Cato	8
Mr Asmatullah c Green b Cato	4	b Cato	18
Mr Fingiass b Green	1	did not bat	
Mr Blake c Symes b Cato	55	b Green	4
Mr Griffin c Whyte b Green	48	b Cato	0
Sha Mirza Beg c McNally b Cato	1	c Bartley b Green	1
Massuffordin b Cato	3	b Cato	1
Mr Chamarette b Cato	1	b Cato	5
Mr Fallon not out	3	b Green	4
Mr Plunkett, b Cato	2	not out	2
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total	142	Total	79

DR. WELLDON ON HARROW.

HOW TO TREAT BOYS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the "Daily News" has recently interviewed the new Metropolitan of India on the work done at Harrow, and his published account of the conversation contains some interesting remarks upon the control of boys (by the birch and otherwise) and the choice of men to control them. We give that part of the article:—"Will you begin?" said the Bishop, seating himself at his table.

It was just like being put on to construe a cryptic unseen passage from some dusty classic poet or philosopher. However I fired away, and asked the late Headmaster if he believed in the birch. It seems a simple question, but I thought the answer might be of interest to the few million parents, both rich and poor, who will read this. As Bismarck said of the French, this generation positively smells of humanity, and if some people had their way even the miserable cane would disappear, and another industry fall into decay. Here follows a report of our conversation, which, though not verbatim, may be taken as correctly embodying Dr. Welldon's remarks.

THE BIRCH.

"Believe in the birch!" answered the Bishop smartly (that is the proper word in the right place, I think), in his clear, emphatic manner, regarding me with a pair of small, gimlety eyes which seem to shoot right through one like X rays. "Yes; for grave offences. The secret of schoolmastering is to know when to loosen the reins and when to tighten them." I wish, I could explain how much meaning Dr. Welldon contrives to put in an expressive word like "tighten." It is impossible. "The birch is good for some boys. But after all I used it comparatively seldom."

"Without objection."

"It is a curious fact, but it is the poor not the rich, who think the birch degrading."

And if Dr. Welldon had not been a late Headmaster and a new Bishop I think from the movement of this lips haht he would have added—Bosh, Needless to say such a word is never heard in a great Headmaster's study,

So then to begin with come out two strange social facts. The classes regard the birch as one of their progratives, and part of their inheritance. A father from the masses would probably give a pair of black eyes to the unfortunate Board schoolmaster who dared thus to assault his offspring. Better be a poor fisherman than a governor of men said Danton. Better leave the world than be a master of boys is you do not possess the art. The Bishop of Calcutta did not go so far as that, but by putting two and two together I should say that would be his advice. From the birch to the difficulties of school administration was an easy step.

I asked how a Headmaster selected his staff.

"I had two or three confidential friends at the Universities who kept me informed of

LIKELY MEN.

"Likely men—good athletes—in the eleven?"

"It is not the case that we choose our masters because they are good at cricket,"

"But if he happens to be, and is also a fine scholar—all the better."

"Decidedly it is by no means always the best scholar who makes the best master."

"You would know a good master?"

"If I saw him at work—in a moment. A good master has his form well in hand. He must not be too severe, he must not be too lax, he must not show aloofness, he must not be too familiar—but there—it is impossible to define,"

"And a bad master?"

"He who hesitates, who does not know his own mind, who says he will do a thing and doesn't do it,"

"It is not easy, I suppose?"

"No—not easy—not easy to learn to teach,

"Then he who hesitates is lost?"

"Almost. When matters reach a critical point, instead of hesitating, he must stamp upon the difficult subject." And the Bishop accompanied the word with a vigorous beat of his boot upon the floor, which was eloquent of much.

SYMPATHETIC SEVERITY.

"I have sometimes said that a certain sympathetic severity is the tone of a schoolmaster's relation to his boys. An interest in boy's games tends to establish such a sympathy. I remember on one occasion finding that a master did not quite hit it with his form. I advised him to join the games. He did—with admirable results."

"The games, then, you do not think they are overdone at the big public schools—any Harrow?"

"No; I don't think they are. I never allowed the public worship of the successful athlete at all events. Of course, one cannot control school opinion. The time for games is pretty rigidly allotted. Even on the Eton and Harrow match day the boys do their work quietly in the morning before going to Lord's. Moreover, critics should remember that the boys who come to Eton and Harrow are most of them the children of rich parents. I suppose there are parents who would rather see their sons in the 'eleven' than win a scholarship."

"Indeed? What a revelation?" But surely my Lord, it is possible to combat this excessive adulation of the 'eleven'?"

The Bishop smiled, a little grimly I thought, paused for moment, and then firing me with those shrewd and penetrating eyes of his, said softly, with an almost imperceptible shrug of his shoulders: You see one may have educational theories, but, however excellent they are, one must have boys before one can put them into practice."

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-men-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses).—Only from Lawrence & Lynch. Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Reyd, Street. Calcutta,

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

WHEN WILL IT BEGIN.

HAVE we reached the last year of the present century? Will the Twentieth Century begin next New Year's Day, or shall we have to wait until 1900 is out before we reach a fresh rung in the chronological ladder? There are people who the time by the forelock. Some have an idea that the first year of the new century would be an appropriate period in which to distinguish themselves by the acceptance of posts of honour, and with that view are scheming to obtain the necessary opportunities. But, if they are counting upon the present year as putting the finishing touch and giving the "coup de grace" to the Nineteenth Century they are making a sad mistake. Still, there is so much confusion on the point even to the extent of an error in an Act of Parliament—and the question though it was settled a hundred years ago beyond dispute, is open to such a great deal of illogical argument that an authoritative opinion was considered desirable. And of all men in the world, who was better able to give it than the Astronomer Royal?

A journey was necessitated to Greenwich Observatory. Now; as it happens, outside the outer wall, not very far from the spot where the French Anarchise, Bourdain, blew himself up with a bomb which he intended for the distruction of the dome, there is a galvanic magnetic clock, the dial of which gives the clue to the solution of the puzzling problem presented by the essential difference between the astronomical and chronological year—a difference that has continually to be taken into account in calculating perods of time. The clock records the flight of seconds of one circle, that of minutes in another, and that of every hour of the day and night in a third. It is, therfore, a twenty-four hour clock, but you may look in vain for the numeral 24 or XXIV. All three consentic circles begin with 0. Thus the outer one, allotted to the minutes, is marked 0,5,10,15 20,25,30,35,40,45,50,55. The inner one begins with 0, and proceeds I., II., III., and so on to XXIII.; and the innermost circle, making the seconds, journeys from 0 to 10. 20, and so on to 60. You will find people stroll to this clock, intent upon getting "Greenwich time" on the spot, and strangers will be a little bewildered by discovering that 0 stands for XII., and XII. is where VI. is usually placed, upside down, while the second hand points to 0 when that of the ordinary timepiece records 60. The bearing of this "observation," as Bunsby would call it, is in the application of it, which is presently to be found in a chat with the Astronomer Royal. It must not be assumed that Mr. Christie has leisure to answer frivolous questions from unexpected visitors. You have to run a gauntlet of attendants, who courteously insist upon knowing whether you have an appointment or a reasonable object, and even at the door of the splendid observatory, which is slowly adding to itself wings, where Mr. Christie is occupied, you must need set down in writing the limits of the subject upon which you desire information. But as it happens, the end of the century is a matter which the Astronomer Royal considers of public interest; and he is quite ready to enlighten you, as he has been already called upon to do in the case of influential correspondents. In fact, one might perhaps stop in quoting the text of a communication he has lately addressed to a gentleman of a inquiring turn of mind which he places before you. It is in these terms:—

"I am requested by the Astronomer Royal to inform you the next century will begin on Jan. 1, 1901—the lass year of the present century being 1900."

But this emphatic dictum is not enough for a doubting Thomas. At all events it called forth an explanation which was sought by another correspondent. This supplemental communication reads:

"The present era begin with the year A. D. I. and the year before is B. C. I. there being no year 0. This is inconvenient for chronology, but it is the accepted mode of reckoning."

And so the visitor gets back to the clock, a replica of which is hanging in the room of the Astronomer Royal. If historians had been content to start the era with the year "naught," as astronomers start the hours of the day with the cypher O, all would have been well, and we should not have to face the inevitable paradox of talking about the closing year of the nineteenth century, when we shall be already dating our letters 1900. Scientists and those who have to mark the lapse of seconds, say in regulating the prolonged exposure of a photo; graphic plate or the printing of a bromide paper, accustomr themselves to count "naught" one, two," and so on; but the popular method of counting is to begin straightway. "One, two, three," by which the first second is apt to be much curtailed." A similar error took place in beginning the Christian era, the year 0 having been dropped for the convince of chronologists. The present year has, morally, no more right to be called 1899 before Dec. 31 next than an infant of one month has to be called a year old before it has completed its twelve months. Accurately speaking," the Christain era is in its 1899th year, which obviously is not the same thing as the completed 1899 year of the era, and cannot be confounded with the 1900th.

In so far as the meridian of Greenwich is concerned the Twentieth Century with begin at midnight, But the century will start at different places at different times.

It was, however, unnecessary to follow the intricasies of this phase of the subject, even as regards our own empire, upon which the sun never sets, from which fact it might be argued that the Twentieth Century, if it must begin at midnight, or when the astronomical clock points to 0, will never have a definite Imperial start at all, unless Greenwich be accepted as the centre of the universe. Mr. Christie confesses that he is not concerned with the circumstances that Dublin will inaugurate its Twentieth Century some twenty-five minutes later than London or that the Dutchman will be veritably a "double Dutchman" when he discovers that he may begin the Twentieth Century, twice over by spending the first few minutes of Jan. 1, 1901, say, in Amsterdam, where the local town time is twenty minutes in advance of West European time, and then go by railway, upon which Greenwhich time is observed, with some minutes of the old century still unexpended. The sensation will be comparable to that of the common shipboard experience when the captain ordains two Tuesdays in one week, to keep his reckoning right. Two "fins-de-siecle" in twenty minutes will, however, be a novelty in its way.

At the beginning of the present century it was conclusively shown—and the subject was much discussed, as Mr. Christie remarked—that the ninteenth century began in 1801. "But," the Astronomer Royal continued, "there is another point involved. The Russian twentieth century will not begin simultaneously with ours, as in Russia the first of January is twelve days later, because of the adoption of the Julian calendar in that country in place of the the Gregorian."

What is the difference between the Julian and the Gregorian calendars?

"In the Julian every fourth year is Leap Year but in the Gregorian for the years ending in 100, it is only when the number of the century is divisible by four that it is Leap Year. Thus, 1900 is not a Leap Year, neither is 1700 nor 1800, but 2000 is. So is 1600. But I cannot do better than show you my reply to Sir Courtenay Boyle. 'You are quite right,' I wrote, 'that there is a Leap Year in A. D. 2000, and not in 1900. It is only when the number of the century is divisible by four that it is a Leap Year. The authority for this is Pope Gregory XIII., who introduced the change in 1852, cutting out ten days (introduced through the Leap Years at each century in the Julian calendar), his object being to get a closer approximation to the true length of the year than was given by the calendar of Julius Cæsar. The Gregorian calendar was not introduced into England until 1752, when eleven days had to be cut out, and there were riots in consequence. The Russians still keep to the Julian calendar and they are now twelve days behind us. After 1900, February, they will be—unless they make a change—thirteen days, behind us, owing to their making 1900 a Leap Year."

By the same enactment of George II., which gave rise to the popular outcry on the part of ignorant people who imagined they had been defrauded of the eleven days—which were omitted after Sept. 2, 1752, so that the ensuing day became Sept. 14—the year 1751 was shortened by nearly three months. The mob assailed statesmen with their cry: "Give us back our eleven days!" but they said nothing about the three months which theoretically were lost to history by the alteration made in the date of commencing the year. The Julian period had its epoch fixed to 4713 B.C., a piont of time antecedent to all other pochs, in order that its era should be a convenient standard to which all other chronological systems can be differentially referred. England from the sixth century to 1066 used Dec. 25 and March 25 as New Year's Days, and Jan. 1 until 1155, Then this country reverted to March 25—the Feast of the Annunication—till the day after Dec. 31, 1751, which was called Jan. 1, 1752, Mr. Christie, in a casual reference to this point, recalled the curious dating attached to many English documents before Sept. 2, 1752. Owing to the delay in accepting the Gregorian reformation, a date will often be discovered recorded as, say, Feb, 12, 1707 or 1706-7, meaning 1706 if the year began on March 25, or 1707 if it began on Jan. 1.

But there is an older survival still, The Chancellor of the Exchequer opens his financial year on April 1 each year, and is, therefore in close correspondence with the practice of regarding our present Lady Day as the New Year's Day that was observed in England for nearly six centuries. When, will the Chancellor of the Exchequer begin his Twentieth Century?

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FRANCE'S DEPOPULATION.

LAST YEAR'S BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says:—The population, or rather the depopulation, question has again become a serious problem for France. When the statistics for the year 1896 were published it was announced, with no inconsiderable amount of pleasure, that the births in the country had exceeded the deaths by 93,700, a most favourable condition of things when compared with the previous year, when the deaths had exceeded the births by 17,813. These figures were looked upon as denoting a turn in the tide in the gradually decreasing number of births, and one writer laid especial stress on the assertion that Frenchmen had at all events removed the stigma that they were a decaying nation. More prudent writers reserved their opinion, lest the change should have been due to exceptional causes, and the statistics which have just been issued for the year 1897, from the Bureau du Travail, on the movement of the population in the country, show that the reservations then made were not without reason. It is true that there is still an excess of births over deaths to the number of 108,088, and at first sight this total would appear to denote an improvement over the preceding year. This is not so, however, for an examination of the figures shows the improvement in the actual total does not arise from any increase in the birth rate, but from an exceptionally low rate of mortality during the year, and, in a large measure, to the absence of any epidemical disease. Thus, whilst in 1896 the deaths throughout France amounted to a total of 771,886, in the year under notice they only reached 751,019, or 20,867 short of the figure reached the previous year. On the other hand, it should also be noted that whilst in 1896 there were 865,586 births, last year the total reached was only 859,107, a diminution of just on 6,500. If the increase in the population does not come up to the increase noted in 1896, or to what was expected, Frenchmen may find some satisfaction in the fact that there is an improvement on such years as 1891, 1892, or 1895, when the excess of deaths over births reached a very considerable figure. 'The increase of a people must to a certain extent depend upon the number of marriages in the country, and the French statistics published under this head, if a little more satisfactory numerically than those relating to the main question, as a whole leave much to be desired. According to M. Moron's report, the number of marriages celebrated in France last year was 291,462, as compared with 290,171 in 1896, and 282,218 in 1895. Going back ten years it may be noted that the number was then 276,848, so that the increase has been extremely gradual. The number of births each year—as separated from the illegitimate births, which last year reached a total of 75,989—have not even shown a corresponding increase. For the past ten years the total has been near 800,000, the lowest year being 1895 with 834,173 births, and the highest 1888, when the total reached 882,639. A similar even average is to be noted with regard to the deaths, which have annually averaged between 700,000 and 800,000.

But to return to the question of the birth-rate. Supposing the actual increase in the population which was reported last year—in round numbers 100,000—could be maintained, it would still compare very unfavourably with the average annual increase in the population of Germany, estimated at 640,000 souls per year from 1891 to 1895, or even with the more moderate annual increase in the population of Great Britain, which is estimated at 450,000. It is in taking a series of years that the question from the national point of view is seen in its worst light. Averaging the increases from the year 1886 to the year 1897, we find that the annual increase has only been 29,231, which is a remarkably poor result for a nation computed to consist of over 38,000,000 souls at the end of the year 1897.

If the views of certain eminent authorities are correct, the prospects for the future are none too pleasant for the French nation.

THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

THE bones of Columbus, so often disturbed, writes the "Times," have now taken what may, in the circumstances, be expected to be a final farewell of the soil which he discovered. The ashes of the great navigator have been transferred from the Chathedral of Havana, in which they have been entombed for rather more than a century, to a Spanish warship, Conde de Venadito, which will land them at Cadiz. It was perhaps too much to expect that, in relinquishing her sovereignty over Cuba, Spain should be willing to leave behind the personal relics of the man who, although not a Spaniard born, was destined to lift her into the first place among European nations. There is, indeed, something touchingly pathetic in the spectacle of a proud nation, with a splendid and historic past, welcoming to its shores, as Spain will presently do, the mortal dust which is all that is left to remind her of the magnificent empire beyond the seas which once was hers. Nor are these deep shadows in any measure lightened by the recollection that this is not the first time that the evil chances of war have caused the exhumation of the discoverer of the New World. The Odyssey of the dead Columbus is, indeed, one of the strangest in history. No man has ever been buried so often. The ceremony which will take place shortly in Spain will be

COLUMBUS'S FIFTH FUNERAL.

It was always his desire to be interred in the latitudes which he had discovered, and his final choice of a resting-place was the cathedral of the city of San Domingo, in the island of that name, which in his time was called Hispaniola. It was at Valladolid that worn out with toil and hardship, he died on Ascension-day, 1506, and he was provisionally interred in the conventual church of San Francisco in that city. Seven years later his body was transferred to the Carthusian monastery of Las Cuevas, at Seville, and deposited in the chapel of Santo Christo, where King Ferdinand placed above him an epitaph of noble simplicity. For nearly a quarter of a century the man whose dead body was destined to undergo vicissitudes as strange as those which fell to it living was allowed to rest in peace. Then in 1536 it was at last translated, with that of his son Diego, to Hispaniola, and deposited in a tomb at the side of the high altar in the Cathedral of San Domingo. There for more than two centuries and a half it rested. But time brought with it the year 1795 and the cession of the eastern half of the island of Hispaniola to France by the Treaty of Bale. One of the conditions of the cession was that the body of Columbus should be transferred to Havana, and accordingly on December 20 in that year the third translation took place. In the midst of the most solemn ceremonies of the Roman Church and in the presence of the civil, military, and religious authorities, the vault beside the high altar was opened. All that was found were were a few bones, some handfuls of dust, and the vestiges of a leaden coffin. These remains were reverently collected and placed in a gorgeous case of gilded lead and enclosed in a locked coffin. After masses for the dead and a sermon by the Archbishop, the coffin was carried to the ship, amid chants and dirges and salvoes of artillery. Such were the

PICTURESQUE CIRCUMSTANCES

which attended the departure from San Domingo of the dust of the man who, when living left it in chains amid the taunts of the populace, but with hope and indomitable courage in his heart. Arrived at Havana, the vessels in harbour rendered all the traditional honours due to an admiral and captain general of the Spanish navy. The scanty dust of Columbus was then solemnly walled up in the choir of the cathedral, where it remained until the 12th of the present month. There is something at once painful and grotesque in these migrations of the poor remains of a great man, and we may hope that they are now about to find a final resting-place in the soil of the country for which Columbus did such marvellous things. Even now, however, there are doubts whether the burden on board the Conde de Venadito is really quite so precious as is supposed. The Dominicans, indeed, declare stoutly that the bones of Columbus still lie in the spot where they were deposited in 1536, and that by a misconception caused by the lapse of time it was those of his son Diego which were removed to Havana. This is not a new contention, and some colour is given to it by a very interesting discovery made in 1877. In that year some excavations were being made in the choir of the Cathedral of San Domingo when the workmen came upon a leaden box bearing upon the outside, in a contracted form, the legend

"DESCUBRIDOR DE LA AMERICA. PRIMER AMIRANTE."

Upon the sides were the interlaced C's which form the initials of Columbus, while inside the lid was a further inscription which stated in so many words that it contained the dust of the great voyager. This discovery has produced a considerable and heated polemical literature, and it would be impossible to convince either a Dominican or a Cuban that his own island did not contain the genuine remains of Columbus. The truth lies probably between the two. The box in San Domingo Cathedral is too small to have contained an entire body, and it is likely enough that, not relishing the idea of parting entirely with a peculiarly precious relic, the ecclesiastical authorities retained a portion of the remains and allowed the rest to be taken to Havana. From the point of view of historic truth it is perhaps a pity that Rome some twenty years ago refused the beatification of Columbus, on the ground that he had been guilty of a lapse from morality which, although regarded as venial in his time, was an effectual bar to any step towards canonisation. Had this first step been taken it would, by reason of the veneration to be paid to the relics of the beatified, have become a matter of the first importance to ascertain the exact truth. As it is the point will probably remain always in dispute.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Mr C A Fraser, a Dist Supt of Police of the 2nd class the following promotions are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the 20th May 1898:—Mr R Galloway, Dist Supt of the 3rd class, officiating in the 2nd class to be Dist Supt of the 2nd class, Mr R Mac'Gill, Dist Supt of the 4th class, officiating in the 3rd class to be Dist Supt of the 3rd class, Mr G G Wright Dist Supt of the 5th class officiating in the 4th class to be Dist Supt of the 4th class, Mr A D Szoz panski Asst Supt of the 2nd grade and Offg Dist Supt of the 5th class to be Dist Supt of the 5th class, and Mr J C F Fairweather Offg Asst Supt of the 2nd grade to be Asst Supt of the 2nd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut H C M N James, 1st Madras Poineers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—

Consequent on the appointment of Mr E H S Clarke a Political Agent of the 3rd officiating 2nd Class to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept and with effect from the 2nd Nov 1898—Capt L Impey I S C an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class Capt P T A Spence I S C an offg Political Asst of the 1st class to officate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class Lieu F B Prideaux I S C an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class to officiate as a Blit. Asst of the 1st class Lieut A B Drum mond I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd cass

Consequent on the return from special leave of Capt J F Whyte I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class and his appointment to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class and with effect from the 4th Nov 1898—Lieut F B Prideaux I S C an offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class and Lieut A B Drummond I S C an offg Polical Asst of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class

Consequent on the appointment of Major R H Jennings R E a Political Agent of the 3rd class to officiat as a Polil, Agent of the 2nd class and with effect from the 6th Nov 1898—Capt L Impey I S C an offg Political Agent of the 2nd class reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class Capt P T A Spence I S C an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class reverts to officiating Asst of the 1st class Mr W S Davis an offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class Lieut C B Winter I S C, on privileg leave, an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class, and Lieut E Barnes I S C an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt F W P Macdonald I S C an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class and with effect from the 6th Nov 1898—Mr H Jowers of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class reverts to offg Political Asst of the 1st class Capt J F Whyte I S C an offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class and Lieut A B Dew I S C an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt E Le Mesurier I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class and his appointment hereby made to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class and with effect from the 10th Nov 1898—Lieut F C Webb Ware I S C an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt J Ramsay C I E I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and with effect from the 11th Nov 1898—Capt C H Pritchard I S C an offg Political Agent of the 2nd Class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class Capt S H Godfrey I S C an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 1st class and Mr R B Hughes of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr A Williams of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Agent of the 1st class and with effect from the 18th Nov 1898—Capt J Manners Smith V C C I E I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class Capt C H Pritchard I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Capt S H Godfrey I S C a Political Asst of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr J Lang of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class and with effect from the 18th Nov 1898 Mr H Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Asst of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class Mr R B Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Asst of the 2nd Class, to Political Asst of the 1st class and Lieut F C Webb Ware, I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the appointment of Capt C T Ducate I S C and offg Political Asst of the 2nd class to officiate as First Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent at Baroda and with effect from the 28th Nov 1898—Lieut A B Dew I S C a Political Asst the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Capt L Impey, I S C an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class and with effect from the 6th Dec 1898—Capt P T A Spence I S C an offg Political Asst of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class Capt J F Whyte I S C an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class Lieut C B Winter I S C on privilege leave a Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 5od class and Lieut E Barner I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr H A Cobb of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agents of the 3rd class and with effect from the 16th Dec 1898 Capt P T A Spence I S C an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class Captain J F Whyte I S C an officiating Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to offg Political Asst of 2nd class Lient C B Winter I S C an offg Political Asst of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd class and Lieut E Barnes I S C an offg Holitical Asst of the 2nd class revets to his substantive grade, of Political Asst of the 3rd class

Consequent on the appointment of Mr H V Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept and the reversion of Mr E H S Clarke to offg Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 3rd Jan 1899—Capt C H Pritchard, I S C an offg Political Agent of the 2nd lass reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr H V Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th Jan 1899—Capt G F Chonevix Trench I S C an offg Political Agent of the 2nd Class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class, Mr H Jowers of the Indian Civil Service an offg Political Agent of the 3rd Class reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st Class Capt R B Berkeley, I S C an offg Political Asst of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd Class Lieut A B Dew I S C an offg polit cal Asst of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Asst of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut F B Prideaux I S C and offg Political Asst of the 2nd class and with effect from the 19th Jan 1899—Lieutenant A B Dew I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

Mr H V Cobb of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd class is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir with effect from the date of assuming charge

Mr J Lang of the Indian Civil Service is appointed on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept vice Mr H V Cobb and with effect from the 18th Jany 1899

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified—With effect from the 16th Nov 1898—Mr J S Chakravarti to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 5th Dec 1898 in consequence of the grant of privilege leave of Mr R C Champan—Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in class III Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class IV and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 13th Decr 1898—Mr M N Bhattacharya to revert from class III to class IV Mr H G Tomkins to revert from class IV to class V and Mr M K Ghatak to revert from class V to class VI of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 17th Dec 1868 Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List

Mr W D F Cowley offg Comptroller Central Provinces is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 5th Dec 1818

Mr K B Wagle Asst Accountant Genl Burma is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days with effect from the 20th Jan 1899

Mr Juan Saran Chhakravarti Probationer is transferred to the office of the Accountant General Burma with effect from the 20th Jan 1899

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major R C Onslow 10th Regt of Bengal The Duke of Cambridge's own Lancers Asst Judge Advocate Genl Offg Depy Judge Advocate Genl 5th Circle is confirmed as a Depy Judge Advocate Genl on the establishment vice Col R A Prideax vasated dated 6th Jan 1899

Cap H L B Acton 1st Regt of Madras Lancers to be an Asst Judge Advocate Genl on the establishment vice Major Onslow dated 6th Jan 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellencys personal staff

To be Honorary Aide de Camp—Col the Hone L H Jenkins Commandant Calcuata Voln Rifles dated 23rd Jan 1899

To be extra Aide de Camp. Chp H McN Patterson 5th Reg of Bengal Cavalry Dated 18th Jan 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulation published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India Second Lieuts P L Beddy attached to the 14th (The Ferozepoore Sikh) Regt. of Bengal Iufy 28th March 1894, and A M Graham, attached to the 22nd Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, 25th Novr 1897.

YACHT RACING.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Approximate Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	4	47	0
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	4	52	0
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	4	54	0
May	Comdr W Chandler	5	0	0

Course—From Committee Vessel round Southern Point of Elephanta Island, and finishing between Markboat and Hog Island Bunder. 1st prize won by Meg, and 2nd prize won by Cygnet.

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boats.	H'p M	Entered by	Time of start. H	M	S	Approximate Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Chita	5	Mr E Comber	3	25	0	5	6	5
Nanta	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	3	30	0	5	10	15
Pixie	25	Messrs E R Smetham and G C Howse	3	5	0	5	27	30
Melody	5	Mr J B K Macbeth	3	25	0	Gave up		

Course No. 15—1st prize won by Chita and 2nd prize won by Nanta.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer at the Malakand will arrive in Calcutta some ten days hence. His presence there, before he proceeds on leave, seems desirable every way, as frontier matters will then be engaging the close attention of the Viceroy and his Council.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

WE have already stated that uranium and its minerals have the property of emitting rays which act on a photographic plate. Thorium also has this power. Of late, moreover, M. Curie and his wife have discovered a new metal, resembling barium, to which they have given the name of radium. It is 900 times more active than uranium in emitting photographic rays.

There is now a boiler and heating apparatus burning coal-tar. The inventor is Mr. Edmund Shurer, of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Works, Govan, near Glasgow. The boilers have been applied to work the hydraulic Machinery in the Fairfield workshops, and are found economical. Nine tons of the coal-tar residues are equivalent to fifteen tons of coal, and the tar is only half the price of coal.

"Nitragin," the new aid to agriculture, which has been the subject of much criticism, more or less advance, was dealt with in a recent paper to the Royal Society by Maria Dawson, B. Sc. (London and Wales) communicated by Professor Marshall Ward, F.R.S. The author finds that the nodules found on the roots of leguminous plants contain parasitic filaments and bacteroids. Commercial "nitragin" consists of tubercle organisms, and hence both seeds or soils inoculated with it show the tubercle formation. Young roots may also be directly infected with it. As to the practical value of nitragin, she adds that it is inadvisable to use it on soils rich in nitrates, but that it helps the crop of soils poor in nitrates; but a still better yield is obtained by adding nitrates to the soil.

Shakespeare speaks of hot snow, or ice, as a thing impossible, but science, we know, has falsified his idea. Crystalline albumen seems equally impossible, nevertheless, Messrs. Hopkins and Pinkas, following Herr Hofmeister, make crystallised albumen quite easily by acting on white of eggs with a saturated solution of sulphate of ammonia having a little acetic acid in it. Fine needles of albumen are precipitated. These can be dissolved in water and the process of crystallisation repeated.

M. Leon Vaillant, a French traveller, has found a snake on the borders of Lake Tanganyika, central Africa, which, though slender as a walking stick, can swallow hens eggs. It bears the name of dasypeltis scabra. Its throat is furnished at a certain point with small teeth which break the shell.

Spontaneous combustion of hay stacks is ascribed to a microbe which breeds in the close moist atmosphere of the hay, and causes a fermentation, giving out heat. The subject has lately been studied by Herr Benesch on his Austrian farm of Meierhof, and to prevent the evil he has devised a kind of long fork by which he can draw a sample of hay from any part of a stack at any time and examine it to see whether it is abnormally warm or not.

Soldering by pressure is a new process which we owe to Professors Adams and Nicholson, of the MacGill University, Canada. Tin, brass, copper, and other metals are soldered or united by pressure of 75,000lbs to the square inch.

Drawers are often troublesome owing to friction, and whether quite new or not, M. Joseph Probst's very simple idea of making them run on rollers will be convenient. His new drawers are illustrated in the "Moniteur de l'Industrie," Rue Centrale, Geneva, through which the inventor can be reached.

The Indians of El Gran Chaco, "the Great Hunting Grounds" of South America, which lie in Northern Argentina and Eastern Bolivia, are remarkably wild, unsettled, and migratory. They live by hunting, and are constantly at war with each other. Roman Catholic missionaries have tried to civilise them with small success. The tribe of Penoquiquias, for instance, though converted to Christianity and fixed habitations, decamped for the wilderness one night, and were never seen again.

Dr. Brinton, in the "American Anthropologist," laments that the British Government should do so little for anthropology—a theme on which we have already touched—and he goes on to say that now the Philippines are American (!), we may hope to learn a good deal about the Negritos and Malays who occupy the soil. The Negritos are evidently the earlier inhabitants, and are now reduced to about 10,000 persons. They have no fixed homes, no dress but a girdle, and they kill a Malay when they can.

The French are a people who seem to respond earlier, or at least more markedly to general influences than other Europeans (perhaps owing to their sensitiveness) and hence it often happens in other things than literature and art that France leads or first shows the current of the age. Thus the decline of the birth-rate in France is only a more accentuated instance of a general tendency in all European, perhaps all civilised, countries. This tendency is now very strong in England, and plainly visible in almost every other European country. The recent great increase of European population is practically confined to the last 150 years, and for long periods the populations, both of England and France, were almost stationary. We have no right to assume that the European population will go on increasing at the same rate as it has done during the past fifty years.

From an interesting report by Mr. Kuns, of the United States Fish Commission, it appears that the demand for freshwater pearls and pearl shells for buttons is likely to exterminate the Unio which supplies them in many parts of the Western States. Over 1,500 people are occupied in the fishery. These Unio pearls are the same as those found in the prehistoric mounds of Ohio.

The behaviour of birds and other animals is regarded as a sign of the coming weather by country folk, and there are many proverbs thereon. In the United States "Monthly Weather Review," Mr. C. E Linney, gives some of those current in America. Birds do not sing before thunder and rain, a saying which we can confirm by our observation of a thrush which stopped singing before the late storm came on. Rain is to be expected when birds preen their feathers, wash and fly to their nests. Parrots and canaries preen their plumage and are wakeful on the evening before a storm. If the peacock screams much, especially on going to roost, it foretells rain. Robins warble much in the morning before a storm. Barnyard fowls and other domestic animals become restless at the approach of a storm.

According to Dr. Richard Lasch, in "Globus," love sorrow, fear, melancholy, despair, illness, and so on are not the only motives for committing suicide. Revenge is a powerful one among primitive and barbaric peoples, the victim taking his life to spite another, and in the belief that his spirit would haunt and torment the other. Moreover, his kinsmen would probably attribute his death to the other, and avenge it. Revenges is sometime, a motive in civilised countries. where lovers die to spite their mistresses and children to vex their parents.

It is stated that a broken-winded horse is rarely seen in Norway. A bucket of water is always placed within reach of such a horse when feeding, and the animal takes a mouthful of hay and a drink of water alternately.

It is well-known, that emotion is accompanied by a change in the body. The pulse of a man in anger is different from that of one who is sad or frightened. In general, these effects are transient, but sometimes fright, despair, and shame produce diseases from which a man of good conscience and easy life is free. Fear sometimes produces a perspiration more or less coloured, yellow, green, blue or black. This effect sometimes arises from excessive heat, cold, or fatigue, and has been caused by getting a tooth drawn. Paulini observed a "sweat of blood" come from a sailor during a storm. A prolonged effort or march also produces it. Moreover, lasting skin affections are sometimes caused by emotion.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical,
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

The dietetic value of Cocoa depends
1st—On the proper adjustment of the fat.
2nd—On the miscibility and solubility of the Cocoa Powder.
By VAN HOUTEN'S Special Process
1. The superabundance of natural fat, which renders crude cocoa unacceptable to the public, has been properly reduced and thereby—
2. The proportion of the more valuable compounds of the cocoa, including the flesh-forming substances, have been necessarily increased.
3. Van Houten's Cocoa contains also more of the valuable natural phosphates, and is, therefore, of greater dietetic usefulness. In this respect it more nearly approaches milk than other cocoas.
4. It is almost perfectly miscible, and of greatly increased solubility; thus a cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa is richer, fuller, and, so to say, more pleasant to the palate than a cupful of that of any other maker, while its increased real solubility necessarily augments its digestibility.
VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa contains no added starch or sugar or any substance foreign to the cocoa bean.
Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. 43

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Calvert's
CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE
Calvert's 20 PER CENT.
CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

S., & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Ideal Milk
Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.
Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

A Delicious Jelly
made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder
PATENTED
IN WHITE PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.
M&C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.
The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER, Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops. Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.............................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. G. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.
Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST................................ 13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... 53,83,900
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £560,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS, Agent.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Trade W Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c, &c.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS
TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DRUNK EVERY DAY!

The best thing to do in the East

is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky.

JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

JAMES WATSON & Co. Ltd. DISTILLERIES.

CHUBB & SON

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

PRICE LISTS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

LOCK & SAFE MAKERS

128, Queen Victoria St. LONDON E.C.

BOMBAY AGENT,
EDULJI PESTONJI.
Parsee Bazaar Street.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras — SPENCER & Co. Rangoon — A. SCOTT & Co.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

"**CAUTION**.—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

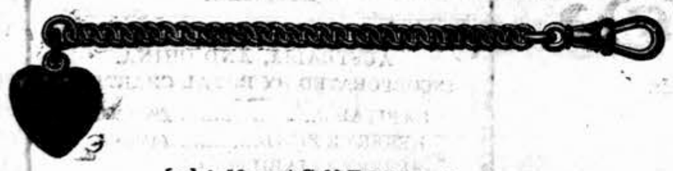
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

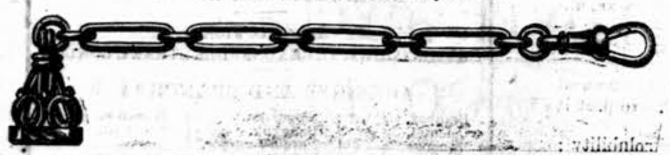
Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

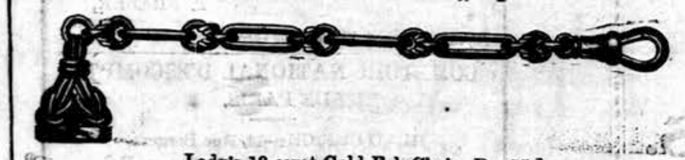


Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.

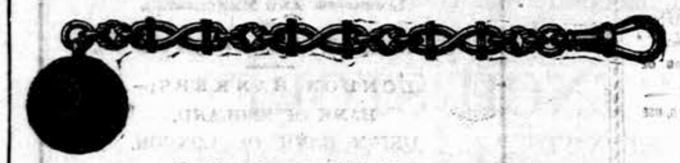


Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.



Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 56.

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.

Lady's 18-Carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 56.

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 65.

Fine Gold Safety Pins, From Rs. 7-8.

Pearls, Rs. 45.

Pearls, Rs. 60.

Turquoise and Pearl Rs. 45.

Pearls, Rs. 40.

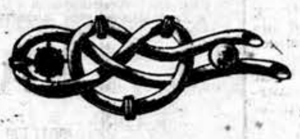
Diamond and Opal, Rs. 160.

Opal and Turquoise 5.

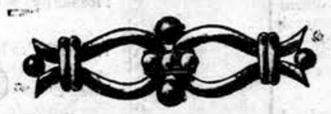
Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone," Rs. 80.

Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.

Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 42.



Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 48.



Pearls, Rs. 40.

Diamond and Ruby, Rs. 20.

Pearl and Ruby, Rs. 35.

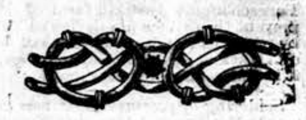
Pearl, Rs. 35.

Pearl, Rs. 30.

Pearls Rs. 45.

Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 45.

Brilliant, Rs. 80.



Sapphire, Rs. 40.

Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.

Fine Gold Chain Bracelet, Rs. 110.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

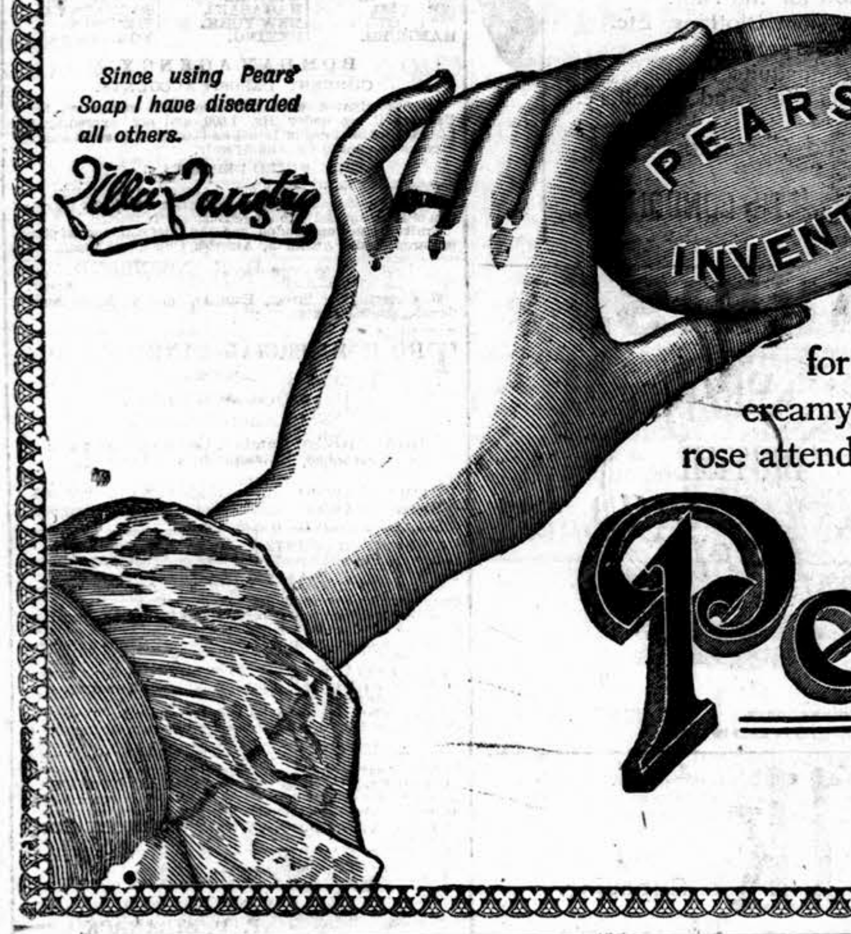
BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.

Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Adelina Patti



Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. per tablet, three in a box 1s. 6d.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" Dartring Brand from all Chemists. Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. &

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

AGENTS TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system. For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

---

for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist SOUTHAMPTON.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK.

"None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co. 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.— SPINK & Co.